

bingenheimer  
saatgut



# Organic Seeds

Open-pollinated Varieties | Organic Breeding

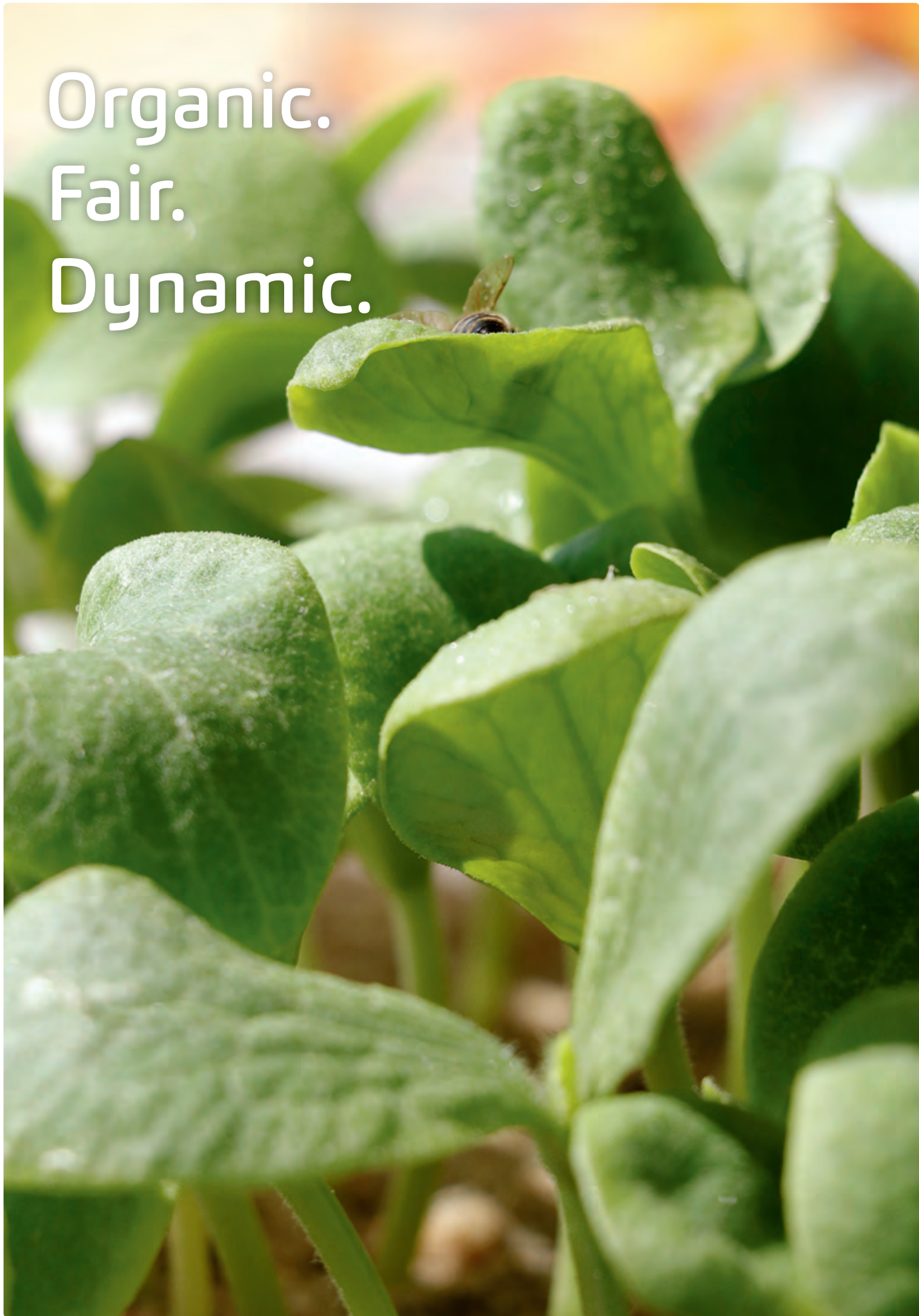
Vegetables | Herbs | Flowers

2025 | 2026





Organic.  
Fair.  
Dynamic.



# Dear Organic Gardeners,

By opting for our organic seeds and organic breeding, you have absolutely made the right choice for your garden. And this choice will define the rest of your organic growing journey.

We work with a respect for the natural world, the dignity and the intrinsic value of plants, guided by the principles of fairness and suitability for the future. Year after year, the seed multipliers from the Initiative Group for Biodynamic and Organic Vegetable Seeds produce fresh seeds and new and delicious varieties from their organic breeding programme. We are thrilled to now be able to share another 19 new varieties with you—the result of this collaboration.

We, that is to say the Bingenheimer Saatgut AG team, coordinate the seed propagation, clean the seeds and check their quality and germination capacity to make sure that you get the best seeds possible for your organic garden. Good-quality seeds, along with a decent selection of varieties, diverse crop rotations, balanced fertilisation to revitalise soils, landscape conservation and biodiversity promotion, are a crucial part of any growing system.

Through your gardening activities, you—our customers—are making a vital contribution to a sustainable nutrition transition for the food that nourishes us. Our reproducible, open-pollinated varieties provide a strong foundation for this and act as a bridge between the past and the organic future of crop diversity. Today's varieties and growing systems must be capable of developing and adjusting as we are constantly confronted by increasingly rapid and unpredictable changes to our living and growing conditions due to climate change. To make sure that the diversity needed for our food sovereignty does not lie in the hands of just a few multi-national, profit-oriented companies, we

act according to our steadfast conviction that: "Varieties are a bio-cultural heritage", even a world cultural heritage.

There should be no need for genetic engineering or patents. As such, we believe that current plans to amend European genetic engineering laws and add extensive patenting options pose a threat to the organic growing and the freedom of choice of consumers. Together with the European organic farming community, we continue to demand clear labelling regulations from seed to plate, responsible risk assessments when authorising varieties produced using both old and new genetic engineering processes and a consistent application of the precautionary principle. You can find more information about this on our website and in our newsletters. In addition to all the latest news about changes to our range, you can also find reports on practical trials carried out on our trial farm or by our customers and tips from our Cultivating Advice Team. When it comes to choosing the right variety from our extensive range, it is crucial that you take your location and needs into consideration.

Last season a questionnaire that we sent out to our customers provided some helpful insight into how we could improve our work. Please feel free to share your feedback with us in the future so that we can use it to improve our services and further reinforce your decision to choose our seeds.

We hope that you enjoy discovering our extensive range and a successful growing season with our seeds.

**Best wishes from us at  
Bingenheimer Saatgut AG**





# Contents *Season 2025/2026*

## Explanations and Novelties 6

### Vegetables

#### Legumes

Peas	13
Field peas	13
Garden peas	13
Sugar peas	14
<b>Beans</b>	
French bean	14
Pole bean	16
Runner bean	17
Spaghetti bean	18
Broad bean	18
Edamame-Soybean	18

#### Brassicas

Cauliflower	19
Broccoli	20
Chinese cabbage/Pak choi	20
White cabbage	21
Red cabbage	23
Savoy	24
Brussels sprouts	24
Kohlrabi	25
Curly kale	26
Turnip	27
Swede turnip	28

#### Roots and tubors

Radish	28
Winter radish	29
Salsify	30
Beetroot	30
Carrots	32
Parsnips	34
Parsley root (Leaf parsley see herbs p. 91)	35
Celeriac	36
Pascal celery	36
Florence fennel	37

#### Leaf vegetables and salads

Spinach	37
New Zealand spinach	38
Malabar spinach	38
Swiss chard	38
Rocket	40
Wild Rocket	40
Bucks Horn Plantain	40
Namenia	41
Mustard greens	41
Cress	42
Corn salad	42
Winterpurslane	43
Butterhead lettuce	44
Iceberg	46
Batavia	46
Cos lettuce	48
Oak leaf lettuce	48
Leaf lettuce	49
Baby Leaf	50

Endive	51
Chicory Sugar loaf	51
Zuckerhut	51
Radicchio	52
Catalogna/Puntarelle	52
Chicory	52

#### Fruiting vegetables

Squash	53
Melons	56
Ridge cucumbers	56
Salad cucumbers	57
Courgette	58
Pepper	60
Bell pepper	61
Chili pepper	63
<b>Tomatoes</b>	65
Normal	66
Beefheart tomatoes	67
Plum tomatoes	68
Cherry/cocktail-tomatoes	68
Outdoor tomatoes	70
Balkony tomatoes	70
Wild tomatoes	71
Aubergine	71
Physalis	72
Globe artichoke	72
Sweet corn	73

#### Onion family

Leeks	74
Onions	76
Bunching onion	77

### Onion sets and garlic cloves

Spring planting material	78
Autumn planting material	79

### Green manures

	80
--	----

### Herbs

Basil	88
Savory	89
Borage	89
Watercress	89
Dill	89
Garden fennel	89
Chervil	90
Coriander	90
French sorrel	90
Caraway	90
Lavender	90
Lovage	90
Sweet Marjoram	90
Pot Marjoram	90
Oregano	90
Parsley	91
Burnet	91
Sage	91
Chives	92



Garlic chives	92
Cutting celery	92
Black cumin	92
Chop suey greens	92
Thyme	92
Hyssop	92
Winter tarragon	93
Land cress	93
White catnip	93
Lemon balm	93

**Flowers**

	94
Summer flowers	100
Ornamental grass	112
Summer flower mixtures	112
Wild flowers	113
Varieties for professional flower growers	114

**Portrait**

Farm profile pages	117
--------------------	-----

**Background**

Bingenheimer Saatgut AG	121
-------------------------	-----

**Prices /  
Distribution**



Prices, general terms and conditions and order forms can be found in the attached price list. The information is valid until a new price list is published.

What we offer you -

# High Quality, Fair Prices, A Responsible Way of Working

## Seed is valuable



Seed is much more than a means of production. It is the starting point for the creation of our food, and bears within it the whole stream of cultivated plant development from the past into the future. Maintaining it for the sake of future generations is one of our goals. In order to achieve this, we work together with our colleagues the breeders, growers and seed customers to secure the further development of organic seed production.

With this in mind, our aim is to supply a wide range of open pollinated varieties, seed of the highest quality at fair and reasonable prices and provide an efficient and fast service to customers as well as reliable colleagues.

## Checked and tested



We set great store on the high quality of our seed. In order to meet these rigorous standards, the seed has to undergo numerous tests before being offered for sale. Once in the warehouse, the quality is routinely and regularly checked so that any decline in germination rates is picked up on and the items removed from sale.

**Germination:** Germination tests are carried out according to ISTA (International Seed Testing Association) guidelines. The germination capacity indicated on the packet is true at the point of sale. The actual results of our germination tests are published on our website: [www.bingenheimersaatgut.de/en/keiminfo](http://www.bingenheimersaatgut.de/en/keiminfo)

The Bingenheimer Saatgut AG sets its own minimum germination standards for each variety, which are higher than the general minimum required germination rate.







**Plant vigour test:** This is in effect a stress test. The seedlings have to show strong growing power under challenging conditions. This test, developed for the different kinds of vegetables, is modelled on the so-called “Maiskaltkeimtest in Ziegelgrus” of the ISTA Standards.

**Plant health tests:** Testing for seed borne diseases is undertaken inhouse or in cooperation with the plant protection agency in Wetzlar and other institutes. Seeds are naturally never completely (sterile) free of fungus spores or other micro-organisms but if a significant number of pathogens are discovered in a seed lot, a warm water treatment is given. Only if the treatment is shown to be successful, are the seeds offered for sale. The health of plants growing out on the field is however not only dependent on seed quality but on other factors too including environmental conditions, growing methods etc.

We are particularly pleased that, despite rising costs overall, we will be able to keep sales prices stable for the 2025 season, with only a few exceptions.

*For a summary of our prices, please see the attached price list.*

**Variety Development Payment:** For those varieties which have been registered in the name of Kultursaat e.V. we make a payment towards variety development. This applies to all varieties including those which are no longer protected. It is a payment towards the maintenance of a variety (maintenance breeding) and the development of new ones (plant breeding). These payments are taken into account when calculating the price of our seeds. Through buying our seed the consumer also participates in the maintenance and breeding of varieties.

## Common Pricing Structure



The seed being offered by us is produced according to organic production standards and the high quality demanded by the 'Initiative Group for Biodynamic and Organic Vegetable Seeds'. It is therefore important to ensure that the production of this valuable seed remains a viable proposition for those producing it. This applies particularly in response to the more difficult growing conditions resulting from climate change. In years when our financial performance allows, we contribute to covering the higher costs, such as those for irrigation or reduced yields, through an additional climate compensation payment. Determining the price of more than 500 items is a demanding process: We have many discussions with our producers who have a strong voice in the partnership through the advisory board and also involve customers and those responsible for processing and quality control here at Bingenheim.





## Organic Certification



In order to market the products as organic, they need to carry an EU organic certificate. Beyond this, we are also certified to the strict standards of Demeter, Bioland and Naturland.

To ensure our compliance we are inspected annually by DE-ÖKO-007 and the three producer organisations. The certificates are published on our website under: Service & Info/Certificates.

**Availability:** Due to unfavourable weather conditions during the growing season it may well be that not all the varieties have been tested and cannot be sold. If this is known prior to going to press there will be a note indicating that a variety is 'currently unavailable'. Due to pressure of time when producing the catalogue some seed lots may not yet have been tested. Despite careful planning it may therefore happen that an advertised variety is not available. The entire stock is likewise dependent on its being suitable for sale - we hope for your understanding. The current availability of specific varieties can always be found by visiting our online shop.

## Simple ordering - reliable and quick processing



Order forms are attached to the separate price list. We are happy to take your order without a form too by email, fax and of course by telephone (see contacts on the next page) or use our online shop which allows you to automatically check the current availability of seed. Simply place the varieties, quantity and articles required into the shopping cart and order.

We are happy to supply you with larger quantities than those offered on the price list. In this case, don't hesitate to contact us.





# Our sales and advisory team for professional growers

For any questions regarding our open-pollinated varieties, their cultivation, and marketing, our horticultural advisory team will be happy to assist you with advice and support. You can reach us directly through our team email address, and feel free to send us pictures of your crops that you have questions about. This allows our colleagues in both the office and field service to pool their expertise and provide you with prompt and informed responses. If our advisory team needs further clarification, please include your phone number.

The email address for direct contact with our advisory team:  
[beratung@bingenheimersaatgut.de](mailto:beratung@bingenheimersaatgut.de)



**Ruth Dettweiler**

+49 (0) 152 53019132



**Christa Tichelkamp**

+49 (0) 6035 1899-74



**Maria Vöhringer**

*Consulting Netherlands, Belgium*

+49 (0) 6035 1899-21



**Klaus Kopp**

*Freelancer*

+49 (0) 171 4428542

## Stay up to date



Our horticultural advisory team offers various free newsletters with recommendations for new varieties, as well as cultivation and crop information. Our German newsletter is published every one to two months, the Dutch and English versions 4 to 6 times a year.

Send us an informal e-mail or simply enter your e-mail address on our website:

[www.bingenheimersaatgut.de/en/newsletter-en](http://www.bingenheimersaatgut.de/en/newsletter-en)

## Bingenheimer Saatgut AG

Kronstraße 24 | 61209 Echzell-Bingenheim | Germany

Phone: +49 (0) 6035 1899-0 | Fax: +49 (0) 6035 1899-40

E-Mail: [info@bingenheimersaatgut.de](mailto:info@bingenheimersaatgut.de) | Onlineshop: [www.bingenheimersaatgut.de/en](http://www.bingenheimersaatgut.de/en)

Instagram: [@bingenheimersaatgut](https://www.instagram.com/bingenheimersaatgut) | Blog: [blog.bingenheimersaatgut.de](http://blog.bingenheimersaatgut.de)

# Novelties in our 2025 | 2026 catalogue

## Vegetables



**G821**

### Floris (KS-BRO-CHE-Balimo)

C. Henatsch

Medium-high growing broccoli with well-domed and beautifully coloured heads and a particularly fine delicious flavour.

Page 20



**G827**

### Rokero

C. Matthes

Beautiful red Brussels sprouts with small red sprouts and a delicious flavour.

Page 24



**G824**

### Filia

C. Henatsch

Quick-growing Nantes carrots with healthy foliage and a delicious flavour.

Page 33



**G801**

### Lola

A. Tillmanns

Fast growing wild rocket, late to bolt and with good resistance to downy mildew.

Page 40



**G831**

### KS-TOT-CHE-Traube

C. Henatsch

Even-growing, red cherry tomatoes with a delicious flavour.

Page 68







G800

### Sterntaler

I. Attrot

High yield mini cherry tomatoes that are particularly suitable for growing on balconies. Long harvest of lots of small, sweet and flavourful tomatoes.



Page 71



G712

### Green Globe

b-d EHZ

High-yielding, tall-growing artichoke with round, lightly spiked buds.

Page 72

## Green manures



D511

### Bristle oat

Old European crop for the reduction of free-living nematodes (pratylenchus, trichodorus).

Page 83



D425

### Biodiversity mixture

Variety-rich catch crop mixture to encourage microbial biodiversity in soils.

Page 85



D427

### Bumblebee Mix from Visselhövede

Annual mixed summer flower seeds with a high proportion of legumes.

Page 85



D426

### Lauenauer Active Humus

Legume-rich mixed summer flower seeds to boost soil health and nitrogen fixation.

Page 85

## Herbs



K82

### Container basil 'Netti'

A. Tillmanns

Hardy container basil with slightly dentate, dark green leaves and an intensely spicy flavour.

Page 88



Flowers



**B650**  
**Yarrow 'Rosella'**

*Achillea millefolium*  
This enchanting meadow plant has showers in whole range of pastel shades.

Page 100



**B662**  
**Columbine**

*Aquilegia vulgaris*  
Enchanting mixture of this native wild perennial with flowers in shades of blue, purple, red, pink and white.

Page 101



**B656**  
**Baby's-breath 'Elsa'**

S. Lange  
*Gypsophila paniculata*  
Perennial gypsophile for summer bouquets with a delicate structure and white flowers with pink-tinged edges.



Page 105



**B653**  
**Firecracker vine**

*Ipomoea lobata*  
Beautiful and simple climbing plant with a play of colours that flowers throughout summer and is extremely resistant to heat.

Page 106



**B651**  
**Blue flax**

*Linum perenne*  
With its delicate, upright growth and sky-blue flowers, blue flax will make an excellent addition to the flowerbeds in your nature garden.

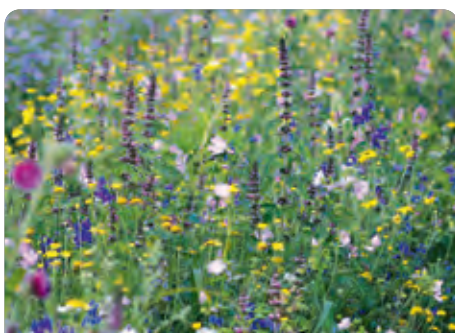
Page 107



**B663**  
**Purple mullein**

*Verbascum phoeniceum*  
Purple mullein is particularly suitable for natural gardens and spreads by self-sowing. The flowers are purple, pale pink, deep pink and white.

Page 111



**B648**  
**Florido**

Colourful, varied wildflower mix with a long flowering period for natural gardens.

Page 113

More New Products



Additional new products are currently in preparation and will be added to our range starting in January 2025. Once they are ready, we will provide detailed information in our online shop and newsletters.



# Peas *Pisum sativum*

**Direct sowing:** Field Peas: Beginning of March till end of May  
Garden Peas: Mid of March till beginning of July  
Sugar Peas: Beginning of March till beginning of July

**Planting distance:** 30-45 x 3 cm or double rows with support and 60-80 cm path

**Optimal amount of plants:** 80 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 3-5 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** ca. 2 kg/a; ca. 30 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 180-250 g

**Multiplier:** BOL, COL, MÖH, MTB, ROS, SR



## Field peas

The pea grains are high in starch and can be dried for use. They are ripe when the pods are dry.



**G150**

### Kleine Rheinländerin

b-d EHZ

Traditional, early, high yielding variety with long pods and dark green seeds. Grows up to 40-50 cm high. Relatively frost-hardy for earliest sowing.



**G775**

### Blauwschokker

Very heavy yielding, early maturing pea growing up to 1.8 m with prolific, branching leaf growth. Deep purple blooms and similarly coloured pods of great ornamental value. The peas are green. Pods are highly uniform and keep well.



**G155**

### Wunder von Kelvedon

b-d EHZ

Short, early maturing variety with long dark green pods. Heavy cropping and resistant. Grows up to 50-70 cm high. Flavour is particularly sweet and aromatic.



**G156**

### Ambassador

Well known variety used fresh and for processing. Grows up to 80 cm high. Mid-season variety. The pods are about 8 cm long with a blunt ended shape. 8-9 dark green peas per pod. Its TGW is about 200 g. A particularly resistant variety (especially against powdery mildew) and hence suited to late sowings.



## Garden peas

They should only be used when fresh, since the peas will not become soft again once dried. They can be harvested when the seeds have reached the full size of the pod.



G161

**Ambrosia**

b-d EHZ

Traditional, medium early mangetout producing a good yield. Mid green pods. Grows up to 70 cm. Very sturdy, so a support is not necessary.



G676

**Sweet Horizon**

Medium late to late mangetout variety with 9-10 cm long and 22 mm wide pods. Fine dark green, sweet pods which remain tender and crisp for a long time. Healthy plants which grow somewhat taller than Ambrosia. The provision of support is recommended. Resistant to Fusarium, powdery mildew and Ascochyta.



**Sugar peas (mangetout)**

Sugar peas are eaten in the pod, since their pods, unlike those of scarf peas and mark peas, do not form a hard parchment layer.

**French beans** *Phaseolus vulgaris var. nanus*

**Direct sowing:** beginning of May till mid of July

**Planting distance:** 40-60 x 8-10 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 0.8-1.2 kg/a; 15-20 seeds per running metre

**Sowing depth:** 2-3 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** 30-35 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 200-620 g depending on variety

**Multiplier:** AUG, BOL, JOJ, MH, PN, RGP, ROS



Variety	Pod colour	Pod cross section	Pod length	Pod thickness	Ripening	TGW	Seed colour
Saxa	light green	round	12-13 cm	9-10 mm	very early	380 g	brown
Marona	mid green	round oval	17-18 cm	9-10 mm	very early	340 g	brown
Maxi	mid green	round	18-20 cm	10 mm	early	445 g	brown
Brigit	dark green	round	12-15 cm	8-9 mm	medium late	230 g	white
Domino	dark green	flat oval	12-13 cm	7-8 mm	late	180 g	white
Cupidon	mid green	round	16-20 cm	8-9 mm	medium early	270 g	dark brown speckled
Caruso	green	round	17-19 cm	8-9 mm	medium late	260 g	brown/violet
Sanguigno 2	light green/red flamed	flat oval	10-15 cm	flat	medium early	620 g	light brown - speckled brown
Helios	light yellow	round	16-18 cm	9-10 mm	early	450 g	black
Purple Teepee	violet	round	12-15 cm	9-10 mm	medium early	450 g	brown

**green podded**



G120

**Saxa**

b-d EHZ

An old proven variety. Medium length, light green pods. Very early and good yielding. Germinates well and hence is suitable for growing under exposed conditions. Pod length 12-13 cm. Rich flavour.



G124

**Marona**

Kultursaat EHZ

Marona is a very early, long podded, round shaped variety. Early high yielder. Robust variety, particularly suitable for the first sowings and for growing under exposed conditions. Excellent, aromatic flavour. Pod length 17-18 cm.







**G125**

**Maxi**

Kultursaat EHZ

Upright growth with pods hanging above the leaves (bell type), easy to harvest. Pod length 18-20 cm. Early ripening and high yielding. Somewhat coarser pods.



**G716**

**Brigit**

C. Henatsch

Tall growing fillet bean with dark, very straight, medium long pods. Good standability and high yielding potential. Medium to late growing season. Very good flavour.



bioverita



**G627**

**Domino**

Late ripening variety with dark green, short pods. Pod length 12-13 cm with a diameter of 7-8 mm. Good length to thickness ratio. Uniform fruit development, suitable for single harvest. High yield. Resistant to Pseudomonas (PSP), Ascochyta (CL) and mosaic virus (BCMV).



**G128A**

**Cupidon**

Late seeding fillet bean with a long harvesting window. The pods develop partially over the leaves making harvesting easier. Pod length 16-20 cm. Resistant to mosaic virus (BCMV) and Ascochyta (CL). Cupidon has a delicate aromatic flavour.



**G129**

**Caruso**

b-d EHZ

Long podded, medium late fillet bean. Pod length 17-19 cm. High yields of very uniform beans. Resistant to mosaic virus (BCMV) and Ascochyta (CL). Robust, stable variety.



**G146**

**Sanguigno 2**

b-d EHZ

A vigorous dwarf French bean with broad, pale green, red-speckled pods that turn green when cooked. Healthy, strong and drought-resistant plants that have a tendency to trail. Can be used fresh as pods, half-ripe for podding or as fully dried beans. Very long harvesting period because the flavoursome pods remain tender even if left too long on the plant.



**G132**

**Helios**

T. Heinze

Vigorous and robust yellow French bean with slightly curved pods. Pod length 16-18 cm. Early and productive, black seeds. Good flavour.



bioverita



yellow podded

blue podded



**G147**

**Purple Teepee**

b-d EHZ

Second early variety with purple pods which turn dark green when cooked. Pods hanging above the leaves (bell type). Pod length ca. 12-15 cm, seeds pale brown. Specially suited for the fresh market.



# Pole beans (Climbing French beans) *Phaseolus vulgaris var. vulgaris*

**Direct sowing:** beginning of May till end of June

**Planting distance:** ca. 50 x 30-40 cm, ideal are double rows with ca. 50 cm apart and 120-150 cm path

**Optimal amount of plants:** 6-8 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 2-3 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** ca. 1,000 seeds/a

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 370-525 g depending on variety

**Multiplier:** BOL, DLB, EYS, FRE, LSA, RGP, WIT



Variety	Suitable for growing	Pod colour	Pod cross section	Pod length	Time to maturity	Ripening	TGW	Seed colour
Trebona		mid green	flat oval	25-27 cm	81 days	early	500 g	white
Helda		mid green	flat and wide	24-26 cm	90 days	medium early	525 g	white
Cobra		dark green	round	20-21 cm	81 days	early	500 g	black
Neckarkönigin		dark green	round oval	27-28 cm	91 days	medium early	490 g	white
Golden Gate		deep yellow	flat and wide	24-26 cm	90 days	medium early	445 g	white
Neckargold		deep yellow	round oval	23-25 cm	90 days	medium early	370 g	white
Brunhilde		blue	round oval	25-27 cm	91 days	medium early	420 g	brown
Preisgewinner		mid green	flat oval	25-28 cm	95 days	medium late	1 kg	violet

= under glass = open ground

## green podded



**G133**  
**Trebona**

Kultursaat EHZ

Early, high yielding variety. Specially recommended for growing in a greenhouse. Pods are flat oval shaped, very long, ca. 13-14 mm wide. Uniform development of beans.



**G622**  
**Helda**

b-d EHZ

Medium early, broad podded, green pole bean suited to both greenhouse and open ground. Strong and reliable with a long season.



**G647**  
**Cobra**

Early variety producing finely formed, dark green beans. Uniform, high yielding. In commercial horticulture especially recommendable for cultivation in the greenhouse. Fruits about 20 cm in length with a diameter of 7-9 mm. Resistant to mosaic virus (BCMV) and Ascochyta (CL).



**G136**  
**Neckarkönigin**

b-d EHZ

Robust, traditional variety. Very high yielding mid-season production. Long, fleshy and tender round pods. Can withstand unfavourable weather conditions. Specially recommended for outdoor cultivation. Strongly aromatic taste.





## yellow podded



G723

## Golden Gate

A sturdy pole bean with broad, gleaming yellow pods. Well-spaced growing habit making it easy to harvest. Long harvesting period with regular yields. Resistant to Bean Yellow Mosaic Virus (BYMV). An intense, very good bean aroma.



G139

## Neckargold

b-d EHZ

Proven, high yielding speciality. Long, round pods of a deep yellow colour. Could be described as queen of the (Neckarkönigin) wax pod varieties. Suitable for greenhouse and outdoor cultivation.



G139A

## Brunhilde

b-d EHZ

Developed from Blauhilde of the (Neckarkönigin) wax pod type with blue, long, oval shaped, thick fleshy pods which turn green when cooked. Very productive and healthy. Suitable for greenhouse and outdoor cultivation. A commercial variety of exceptional flavour.



## blue podded

Runner bean  
*Phaseolus coccineus*

G139B

## Preisgewinner

b-d EHZ

Red flowering, very long, fleshy pods, vigorous and productive. The beans are purple speckled with black. A favourite back garden variety. Can be eaten as green beans, half-ripe as shelled beans or dried as kidney beans. Recommended for outdoor cultivation.

Spaghetti bean  
*Vigna unguiculata*

**Raise in seed bed:** end of April till end of May for planting out from mid of May; start harvesting from mid of July

**Seed germination temperature:** 22-24 °C

**Planting distance:** 100 x 25-35 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 3-4 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 2-3 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 154 g

**Cultivation note:** should be cultivated more moist than pole beans

**Multiplier:** HOE, PEN



G699

## Canetti

A. Maaß



A variety with vigorous, uniform growth and bountiful leaves, mid to early season growth. Needs warmth, recommended for growing under glass or plastic. Attractive, somewhat crinkly pods, 50-60 cm in length and weighing about 20 g. Their pale green colour is clearly distinguishable from the leaves and makes them easy to harvest. Ready to pick after 70 days. About 4 to 8 weeks harvest window. Recommendation is to pick every two days. A harmonious slightly acidic taste reminiscent of potatoes. The pods can be eaten raw, the leaves (without stalk) can be eaten too. Suitable for stir-fried dishes.



## Broad bean *Vicia faba*

**Raise in seed bed:** from end of January for planting out from beginning of March possible

**Direct sowing:** as early as possible in open ground, from end of February till approx. early May

**Seed germination temperature:** 5-10 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 60 x 10 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 15-17 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 5-8 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** ca. 2 kg/a;  
10-12 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 1,300 g

**Multiplier:** BOL, ERW, JOJ, SR, WAH



**G672**

### Ratio

B. Vosselman

Low growing, very early broad beans. Bright green, shiny fruits. Sturdy plants. Somewhat faster development than Frühe Weißkeimige.



**G142**

### Frühe Weißkeimige

b-d EHZ

Early variety, turns brown when cooked. Seeds set well with beautiful thick pods (ca. 18 cm long) with large white beans. Robust variety with reliable yields.



**G140**

### Hangdown grünkernig

b-d EHZ

Green seeded, mid season hardy variety. 4-5 medium sized beans produced in long hanging pods. Very good yields. Beans remain tender and green when cooked.



## Edamame- Soybean *Glycine max*

**Raise in seed bed:** from April for planting out from beginning of May

**Direct sowing:** beginning of May till end of June

**Seed germination temperature:** ca. 20 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 50 x 10 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:**  
20-25 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 3-4 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** 1-1.2 kg/a;  
15-20 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 425 g

**Multiplier:** GSO



**G805**

### Hokkai Green

Japanese Edamame variety with particularly attractive pods and large beans. Good yield potential. Healthy and stable plants with compact growth. Fine, well rounded flavour.



**Z045** (sufficient for 150 g seeds)

**Z046** (sufficient for 1 kg seeds)

### LegumFix

#### Rhizobium for inoculating soya beans

Soya rhyzobium (*Bradyrhizobium japonicum*) for inoculating Edamame soy beans. Inoculation can increase the yield by up to 20%. Cultivation without inoculation is however also possible.





# Cauliflower *Brassica oleracea var. botrytis*

**Raise in seed bed:** from end of January for planting out from mid of March

**Seed germination temperature:** 15-20 °C

**Planting distance:** 60-75 x 50 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 2.5-3 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 3-4 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** PAN, SR



## Cultivation guide Cauliflower

Variety	Plants/ha	Planting to harvest	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Odysseus	30-35 thsnd.	70 days			■	■		■	■			■		
Amabile	27-30 thsnd.	70-75 days			■	■		■	■			■		
Neckarperle	30-35 thsnd.	70 days			■	■		■	■			■		
Tabiro	27-30 thsnd.	90 days			■	■			■	■			■	
Daniel	27-30 thsnd.	95 days			■	■			■	■			■	



G199

**Odysseus**

J. Jacobs



bioverita

Early, very quick growing cauliflower. Pure white, solid, somewhat lighter heads. Especially suited for early planting under cover and outdoors as well as for autumn production. Leaves should be folded. Uniform harvest period. 8-10 graded. An especially good flavour.



G697

**Amabile**

M. Groen



bioverita

Very early cauliflower with tightly crinkled, dark, grey-green leaves and low growing habit. Matures relatively uniformly and therefore has a short harvesting window. Forms healthy and heavy, very solid white heads. High percentage of grade 8 selections. Good resistance against graininess. Fine, delicate taste.



G201

**Neckarperle**

b-d EHZ

Traditional variety. Forms well rounded, finely structured and pure white heads which can be harvested over a long period. The strong and open leaves can be easily folded in later. Not recommended for summer planting. Good flavour. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



G203

**Tabiro**

J. Jacobs



bioverita

Vigorous, very late autumn variety. Resistant and self covering. The medium sized yet heavy flower heads are creamy coloured, firm and of very good quality. Special, mild, aromatic flavour.



G700

**Daniel**

J. Jacobs



bioverita

Relatively low growing cauliflower with heavy, firm and well-covered heads. Homogenous stock. Very late variety. Uniform selection with a high percentage of grade 8 selections. Good harvest quota. Suitable for spring and autumn production, the first positive results for summer cropping are available.



# Broccoli

*Brassica oleracea var. italica*

**Raise in seed bed:** mid of May till beginning of July for planting out from mid of June till beginning of August; start harvesting from beginning of August till mid of October

**Seed germination temperature:** 15-20 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 50 x 50 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:**

ca. 4 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 4-6 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** CHB, CHE, PAN



**G643**

## Calinero

T. Heinze



Short growing plants with (for open pollinated broccoli) relatively large and heavy heads (350 g). Dark green and somewhat blunt shoots. Grows rapidly and matures in about 50 days. Long harvesting window. Suitable for market and backyard gardeners. For spring and autumn production. Exceptional flavour.



**G717**

## Rasmus

C. Henatsch



Vigorous semi-tall broccoli with grey-green leaves. Firm, relatively fine-grained and large heads. Growing period around 60-65 days. Solid flower stalk with no hollow spaces. A second harvest of sprouting broccoli is possible due to strong regrowth of sideshoots. Pleasant, mild aromatic flavour.



**G820**

## Jule (Linie 531)

H. P. Christiansen



*Being tested. Seed for trialling.* Medium-early broccoli with heavy, firm heads and strong stalks. Medium sized beads and well-domed heads. Relatively narrow harvesting window, high yielding potential. Low tendency for developing hollow stalks. Recommended for autumn cropping. Approx. 62 days to maturity. Pleasant mild aromatic flavour.



**New**

**G821**

## Floris (KS-BRO-CHE-Balimo)

C. Henatsch



Medium-large broccoli with well-domed, compact heads. Tightly beaded heads with appealing, greyish green-blue colour. Relatively wide harvest window, stores well after harvest. Suitable for spring and autumn growing, approx. 70 days to maturity. Side shoots can also be harvested. Particularly fine mild aromatic flavour.



# Chinese cabbage/Pak Choi

*Brassica rapa ssp. pekinensis/ Brassica rapa ssp. chinensis*

**Raise in seed bed:** beginning of July till end of July for planting out from end of July till mid of August

**Seed germination temperature:**

18-22 °C

**Planting distance:** Chinese cabbage: ca. 50 x 40 cm; Pak Choi: ca. 30 x 30-40 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** Chinese cabbage: ca. 5 plants/m<sup>2</sup>; Pak Choi: 8-11 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 2.5-3 g

**Multiplier:** GKR, GR, RGP, SR, UB



**G240**

## Granat

b-d EHZ

Mid to early Chinese cabbage with tall, slim, closed heads for the fresh market. For autumn growing only. Powerful aromatic flavour with good consistency and firm leaves. It is therefore ideal for steaming and stir fry.



**G771**

## Yorokobi

C. Nagel



Low growing, compact, dense Pak Choi of a medium to light green colour. Very broad, tender midribs on well placed leaves. Recommended for autumn cultivation. Good flavour, mild and sweet.





# White cabbage

*Brassica oleracea convar. capitata var. alba*

**Raise in seed bed:** end of January till mid of May for planting out from mid of March till mid of June

**Seed germination temperature:** 15-20 °C

**Planting distance:**

early and small pointed headed cabbages ca. 50 x 40 cm  
summer and autumn cabbages ca. 60 x 50 cm,  
for smaller heads ca. 50 x 35 cm  
cabbages for processing ca. 60 x 60 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:**

early and small pointed headed cabbages ca. 5 plants/m<sup>2</sup>  
summer and autumn cabbages ca. 3-4 plants/m<sup>2</sup>,  
for smaller heads ca. 5-6 plants/m<sup>2</sup>  
cabbages for processing ca. 2.5-3 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 3-4 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** BGH, CHE, DT, GM, GR, HOP, JFE, PAN, RJS, SVO, WAT



## Cultivation guide White cabbage

■ Planting ■ Harvest

Variety	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Eersteling			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Berns			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Nagels Frühweiß			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Donator					■	■			■	■		
Holsteiner Platter					■	■			■	■		
Domarna					■	■				■	■	
Filderkraut					■	■			■	■		
Marwei					■	■			■	■		
Dottenfelder Dauer					■	■			■	■		
Türkis					■	■			■	■		
Dowinda					■	■			■	■		

### Fresh market

These varieties develop quickly, have more delicate leaves and should be harvested quickly once ripe. They can only be stored for a short time.



**G212**

### Eersteling

b-d EHZ

Vigorous, short-stemmed pointed cabbage variety with a development time of approximately 65 days. Suitable for the entire outdoor growing season and for early cultivation in a foil greenhouse. It matures relatively uniformly and should be harvested promptly. The heads are firm and compact (0.8-1 kg) with a rounded tip. Light green, tender leaves with a delicate, mild cabbage flavor.



**G686**

### Berns

U. Behrendt

Medium early, uniform, pointed cabbage head surrounded by relatively dark grey-green leaves. Harmonious head-to-leaf ratio and a point that is gently rounded. Matures some 10 days later than Eersteling. Medium sized heads 800-1000 g. Resistant to splitting. Suitable for growing outdoors throughout the season. Extends harvest when planted at the same time as Eersteling.





G649

## Nagels Frühweiß

Kultursaat EHZ

Very fast growing cabbage with small round heads (ca. 1-1.3 kg) and low growing habit. 60 days to maturity. Very uniform variety well suited for successional sowing and to supply the fresh market. Thrives outdoors all round the year.



## Autumn and processing

These varieties of cabbage are suited for autumn harvesting. This cabbage is used for making sauerkraut, since its leaves are soft. It can only be stored for a short time.



G215

## Donator

D. Bauer

Excellent for slicing, with a high potential yield. Forms well rounded heads with firm internal leaf layering. Cultivation period ca. 120 days. Mildly aromatic taste, can also be recommended for coleslaw.



G216

## Holsteiner Platter

Kultursaat EHZ

Vigorous, large headed variety with strong surround leaves. Flattish round head. Good for sauerkraut, not suited for storage. Very good flavour.



G645

## Domarna

D. Bauer

Late maturing, uniform, processing variety with broad round heads on healthy plants. Leaf is firmer than Holsteiner Platter. Makes particularly tasty sauerkraut and can be used for juice production.



G217

## Filderkraut

b-d EHZ

Firm, mid to late cutting cabbage. Large, pointed heads ca. 5-8 kg. Very rich in sugars. Our strain is exceptionally tasty and especially for sauerkraut production. Matures in 95 days. Also recommended for consuming raw.



Cabbage

## Storage

This variety is recommended for storage and sale throughout the winter. It can be left in the field for a longer period of time but should be harvested before the first frost sets in. Suitable for longer storage.



G218

## Marwei

b-d EHZ

Developed from Marner Lagerweiß. Medium-sized, round, robust storage variety with firm heads. Late-maturing, with a development time of approximately 130 days. Average head weight is 1-2 kg. Excellent storage capacity and outstanding flavour.



G219

## Dottenfelder Dauer

D. Bauer

Vigorous, short stemmed variety with regular shaped surrounding leaves. Firm, round to oval shaped head, short inner stem, stores well until January. Dottenfelder Dauer is good to eat and has a well round healthy flavour. Ideal for eating raw too. Average weight 1.5 kg.







**G220**

## Türkis

b-d EHZ

Vigorous storage variety with a flat oval shaped head and striking leaf veins. The leaves are strongly ribbed and very healthy. Produces large heavy heads which store very well.



**G221**

## Dowinda

D. Bauer

Vigorous, heavy yielding store cabbage. The leaves are covered with a thick wax layer. The dense, closed head is elliptical in shape and with a very short inner stem. The variety is ideal for storing. Similar in taste to Dottenfelder Dauer but with a somewhat lighter aroma and less sweet.



# Red cabbage *Brassica oleracea convar. capitata var. rubra*

**Raise in seed bed:** end of January till end of May for planting out from mid of March till end of June

**Seed germination temperature:** 15-20 °C

**Planting distance:** early cabbages ca. 50 x 40 cm  
summer and autumn cabbages ca. 60 x 50 cm, for smaller heads ca. 50 x 35 cm  
cabbages for processing ca. 60 x 60 cm

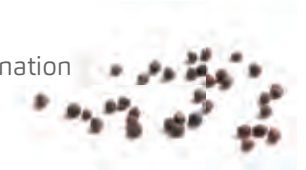
**Optimal amount of plants:** early cabbages ca. 5 plants/m<sup>2</sup>  
summer and autumn cabbages 3-4 plants/m<sup>2</sup>, for smaller heads 5-6 plants/m<sup>2</sup>  
cabbages for processing 2.5-3 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 3-4 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** BGH, PAN, SVO



## Cultivation guide Red cabbage

■ Planting ■ Harvest

Variety	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Amarant				■	■	■		■	■			
Granat			■	■	■			■	■	■		
Rodynda					■					■	■	



**G207**

## Amarant

Kultursaat EHZ

An early maturing red cabbage. Extremely short stemmed with horizontal leaves. Round medium sized heads. Can be harvested mid July from early plantings. A good delicate flavour.



**G209**

## Granat

Kultursaat EHZ

Fast-growing red cabbage with storage potential until the end of December. It can also produce good yields in areas with a shorter growing season. Features well ripened, healthy leaves and uniform heads, with a fine flavor.



**G210**

## Rodynda

D. Bauer

Vigorous, short stemmed variety with a powerful root system and strong leaf growth. Dense, elliptical heads with a short inner stem. Short to medium term storage. Rodynda is sweet and aromatic, not strong in taste and with a good flavour. Suitable for eating raw.



# Savoy *Brassica oleracea convar. capitata var. sabauda*

**Raise in seed bed:** end of January till end of May for planting out from mid of March till end of June

**Seed germination temperature:** 15-20 °C

**Planting distance:** early savoy ca. 50 x 40 cm  
autumn/winter ca. 60 x 50 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** early savoy ca. 5 plants/m<sup>2</sup>  
autumn/winter 3-4 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 3-4 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** DF, MRE, RGP, RJS



■ Planting ■ Harvest

## Cultivation guide Savoy

Variety	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Vorbote 3			■	■		■	■					
Smaragd					■	■				■	■	■
Winterfürst 2	■	■				■					■	■



**G214**  
**Vorbote 3**

b-d EHZ  
Earliest of the savoy's useful for extending the range on offer in early and mid summer. Heads weigh 0.5-1 kg. Round to oval shape. Very good used freshly harvested from end of June to August. Well curled tender leaves, mildly aromatic taste.



**G213**  
**Smaragd**

A. von Schulz  
Vigorous autumn variety with medium to dark emerald green, strongly crinkled surrounding leaves. Firm round to oval shaped heads, medium sized inner stem. Good and delicate flavour.



**G223**  
**Winterfürst 2**

b-d EHZ  
Very late variety producing medium sized, finely wrinkled, firm, round to flattened shaped heads, with grey-green leaves. Develops very slowly. Good keeping qualities. Also suitable as an overwintering savoy for harvesting in early spring.



Cabbage

# Brussels sprouts *Brassica oleracea var. gemmifera*

**Raise in seed bed:** mid of March till beginning of May for planting out from mid of April till beginning of June

**Seed germination temperature:** 15-20 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 75 x 50 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 2.5-3 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 4.4 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** DHC, MF, RGP



**G609**  
**Idemar**

C. Matthes  
Early to mid-season Brussels sprouts for harvesting up until December (160-170 days to maturity). Medium tall growth. Evenly distributed round and slightly oval sprouts. Not suitable for mechanical harvesting. Earthing up is recommended. Very good taste, mildly aromatic, bred for its flavour. Suitable for both market and backyard gardeners.



**G827**  
**Rokero**

C. Matthes  
Medium-tall Brussels sprouts with bright, dark red leaves. Produces round-oval, rather small, firm sprouts. Good standing ability. Mid-late development time of about 170 days, with harvest starting from the end of November. Excellent, aromatic flavor. Speciality for amateur gardeners.





# Kohlrabi *Brassica oleracea var. gongylodes*

**Raise in seed bed:** for open ground: end of January till mid of July for planting out from mid of March till mid of August for greenhouse: beginning of December till beginning of January for planting out from beginning till end of February or sowing end of July for planting out from end of August

**Seed germination temperature:** 18-20 °C

**Planting distance:** greenhouse ca. 25 x 25 cm  
open ground ca. 30 x 30 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** greenhouse ca. 16 plants/m<sup>2</sup>  
open ground 11-12 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 3.5-4.5 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** BGH, DT, EYS, HOE, MF, OGH, RGP, RH, SR, SVO, WGWI



## Cultivation guide Kohlrabi

■ Planting ■ Harvest

Variety	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Azur Star												
Rasko												
Fridolin												
Orinoko												
Enrico												
Blaro												
Blaril												
Superschmelz												



**G227**

### Azur Star

b-d EHZ

The earliest and most beautiful blue outdoor variety. Suitable for growing in a heated or cold greenhouse, under plastic as well as for using throughout the outdoor growing season. Without a tendency to become woody, very bolt resistant. Azur Star has a beautiful, slightly flattened, round, deep blue, delicate swollen stem on a long stalk. Leaves of average strength and delicate leaf stalks. Very good flavour.



**G229**

### Rasko

J. Jacobs

Kohlrabi for all year-round outdoor cultivation as well as early under glass. Slightly flat and round tuber with strong leaves. Semi erected leaves. Early to medium early maturing. Good uniform growth. Rich flavour, aromatic with a good amount of sweetness. A firm consistency without tending to woodiness.



**G730**

### Fridolin

J. Jacobs

A well formed homogeneous kohlrabi with creamy-white flattened 'bulbs'. Good stability, easy to harvest. Average leaf vigour. Medium to quick growth period, similar to Rasko. Suitable for growing outside throughout the year. Flavoursome taste and pleasantly crunchy.





**G231**  
**Orinoko**

J. Jacobs

Developed from Noriko. A mid-season white outdoor variety for growing in spring, summer and autumn. Large, flattened round, tender stems, long growing stem, upright and strong leaves even in summer. Withstands cold well.



**G729**  
**Enrico**

F. Ebner

A creamy-white variety with flattened round 'bulbs' that develops rapidly. Suitable for spring and autumn cropping. Develops 3-4 days faster than Rasko. Low tendency to split and to develop purple tints. Easy to harvest with a high quality. Pleasantly mild kohlrabi taste.



**G232**  
**Blaro**

A mid-season violet blue outdoor variety throughout the outdoor growing season. Leaves are semi upright, average in strength and with medium length leaf stalks. The tender fruiting stems of medium size are slightly flattened, round. Blaro is frost resistant and bolt hardy. Exceptional flavour.



**G233**  
**Blaril**

I. Randuja

Large, blue kohlrabi for late summer and autumn cultivation. Flat-round to round stems which despite their large size (up to 1 kg) remain tender and do not grow woody. They can be stored until March. Recommended planting distance: 40 x 30 cm.



**G230**  
**Superschmelz**

b-d EHZ

Butter soft, white to light green coloured giant kohlrabi which can grow to weights of up to 8 kg without becoming woody. Grows slowly and is bolt resistant. Planted at the beginning of July it produces stems weighing 1-1.5 kg. Keeps in store until March, very aromatic kohlrabi flavour.



**Curly kale**

*Brassica oleracea var. sabellica*

**Raise in seed bed:** beginning of May till mid of June for planting out from beginning of June till mid of July

**Seed germination temperature:** 15-20 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 75 x 45 cm

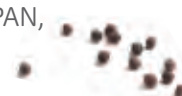
**Optimal amount of plants:** ca. 3 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 3-4 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** ERW, MW, PAN, RGP, RH, SR



**G225**  
**Halbhoher grüner Krauser**

b-d EHZ

Traditional variety with a medium level of frost resistance and a good potential yield. For harvesting until January. Dark green, wrinkled, medium sized leaves. Outstanding flavour.



**G226**  
**Westländer Winter**

b-d EHZ

Half tall variety with fine, crinkly leaves and very uniform in growth. Beautiful, palm-like development, wind resistant and high yielding. The variety has a slightly sweet aromatic flavour.



**G632**  
**Lerchenzungen**

b-d EHZ

Medium tall variety with finely curled, narrow, slightly drooping leaves and very frost hardy. Speciality of North Germany with a good flavour.







G653

## Nero di Toscana

b-d EHZ

Very decorative form of kale (also known as black or Russian kale) with dark blue-green leaves and half-tall growth. Can withstand light frosts. Good flavour reminiscent of broccoli, does not require frost before harvest.



G743

## Red Russian Kale

Healthy, vigorous kale with purple stems and dark green, serrated leaves. The leaves are significantly softer than curly kale. Harvest as baby-leaf for salads or full grown for cooking. Medium hardy, planting distance 75 x 30 cm, for baby-leaf 15 x 10 cm. Mildly aromatic flavour.

Red Russian Kale is a very versatile leafy cabbage that can be used as baby leaf, bundled leafy cabbage, or as an addition to the kale assortment. When planted in April, it thrives throughout the year and begins to flower in the following spring. This flowering can then serve as a food source for various beneficial insects associated with cabbage.



# Turnip *Brassica rapa ssp. rapa*

**Direct sowing:** mid of March till beginning of August

**Planting distance:** 20-30 x 5-10 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 30-40 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 1-2 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** 15-30 g/a; 20-25 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 2-4 g

**Optimal diameter of the root at harvest:** 8-10 cm

**Multiplier:** ERW, PAN, PAV, RGP, SR



G244

## Golden Ball

b-d EHZ

Bright orange-yellow turnip with a rapid maturity time. Bolt-resistant, therefore good for early outdoor cultivation. Long harvest season, good storage quality. Healthy, strong foliage. Pleasant, relatively sweet flavour.



G634

## Petterson

b-d EHZ

Developed from Petrowski. Golden yellow, quick growing, flat topped turnip with good healthy leaves and uniform roots. Suited to spring and autumn production. Fine inset crown. Good storage quality.



G669

## Blanc globe à collet violet

b-d EHZ

Large, round turnip for growing throughout the year. White with a purple neck. Very quick growing with vigorous leaves. Quickest variety on offer. Bolt resistant and also suitable for early cropping. Good storage quality. White, very tender mild flesh with particularly mild, little sharp flavour and the consistency of a melon.



# Swede turnip

*Brassica napus var. napobrassica*

**Raise in seed bed:** beginning of March till mid of May for planting out from mid of April till mid of June

**Direct sowing:** mid of April till mid of June

**Seed germination temperature:** 15-18 °C

**Planting distance:** direct sowing ca. 40 x 15 cm

planting out ca. 40 x 30 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:**

7-8 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 1-2 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** 6-8 g/a;

6-7 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 2.5-3.5 g

**Multiplier:** ERW, PAV, RGP, SVO



**G796**

**Simona**

S. Vornhecke

A green, flat-round turnip with a low tendency for developing side roots and low mildew susceptibility. Narrow leaf base and hence easy to harvest. Relatively uniform roots with mid-green leaves. Bolt resistant and good storage capacity. Exceptionally good flavour.



**G245**

**Wilhelmsburger**

b-d EHZ

Yellow turnip with a green top. A well formed, high yielding variety with solid flesh and very good keeping quality. Valuable winter vegetable. Can withstand an average amount of frost if the roots are earthed up.



# Radish *Raphanus sativus var. sativus*

**Direct sowing:** open ground: from mid of February (under fleece) till beginning of September  
cold greenhouse: from end of January till end of February or beginning till end of September

**Planting distance:** open ground 15-25 x 2-3 cm  
greenhouse 10-15 x 2-3 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** open ground ca. 200 plants/m<sup>2</sup>  
greenhouse ca. 250 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

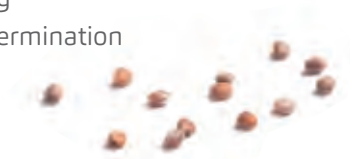
**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** 200-300 g/a; 20,000-25,000 seeds/a; 30-40 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 8-11 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** ERW, HUS, JOJ, SUE, TOS, WAH



Variety	Suitable for growing			Root colour	Root shape	Ripe-ning
	under glas	early open ground	open ground summer			
Eiszapfen	•	•		white	cylindrical	early
Cherry Belle			•	cherry red	round	medium
Marike	•	(•)		scarlet	round	early
Sora		•	•	carmine	round	medium
Rudi	•	•	•	red	round	early
French Breakfast 2		•	•	red and white	cylindrical	medium



**G329**

**Eiszapfen**

b-d EHZ

Cylindrical, white, short leaved, 10-12 cm long radish. Quick growing and robust. Mildly spicy flavour.



**G330**

**Cherry Belle**

b-d EHZ

Short leaved, cherry red and quick growing. For open ground production in spring and early summer and autumn. Sow outdoors direct from end of March. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



**G331A**

**Marike**

b-d EHZ

Suitable for early production in heated and cold greenhouses as well as in open ground in spring and autumn, quick growing. Brilliant scarlet, round roots with fine roots and crown. Medium strong leaf growth. Tender, crisp consistency, firm flesh that doesn't burst easily. Fine mild flavour.







**G332**

**Sora**

b-d EHZ

A firm fleshed, crimson radish with a beautiful, round shape, medium long leaved. Sora remains crisp and tender for a long time even when it grows bigger. The best rooty taste.



**G334**

**Rudi**

Kultursaat EHZ

Short leaved radish which matures relatively early and develops in a very regular way. The root does not split easily, it is round, brilliant red, has a fine root and a stable leaf crown. Good for bunching. Also suitable for early and late cultivation in the foil greenhouse as well as for sowing from the beginning of December in the unheated greenhouse.



**G618**

**French Breakfast 2**

b-d EHZ

Medium long, cylindrical, red radish with white tip. Healthy tops that are not too erect. Grows rapidly, relatively short harvesting window. Mildly spicy flavour.



**Winter radish** *Raphanus sativus var. niger*

**Direct sowing:** for bunching and single roots: beginning of March (under fleece) till end of April and mid of July till mid of August  
 forcing raddish: in cold greenhouse end of January till end of February or end of August till beginning of September  
 Autumn and winter radish: beginning of July till beginning of August

**Planting distance:** for bunching ca. 25 x 8 cm; single roots ca. 25 x 20 cm  
 Note: sow more thickly and thin out to the required spacing

**Optimal amount of plants:** for bunching ca. 50 plants/m<sup>2</sup>  
 single roots ca. 20 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 1-2 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** for bunching: 30-60 g/a; ca. 12 seeds per running metre  
 single roots: 30-60 g/a; 5-7 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 8-12 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** ERW, JJ, JOJ, RGP, SR



**G337**

**Ostergruß rosa 2**

b-d EHZ

Traditional, half long radish for bunching with dark pink skin, 20-25 cm long. Suitable for greenhouse cultivation, early and late season production outdoors. The dark, compact and strong leaves make for good bunches. When thinned out plants can be grown on to produce useful single radishes.



**G633**

**Laurin**

J. Jacobs

Early to second early, medium sized, white forcing radish with high uniformity, ca. 25 cm long. Classic single roots. Suitable for early and late season production outdoors. Without a tendency to become stringy. Compact leaf with slightly reddish veins. Especially selected on flavour and tender consistency.



**G815**

**Rettmann**

H. P. Christiansen



A long, slim Japanese radish (Minowase type) for the entire outdoor growing season, especially for early cropping. Around 30-40 cm in length, smooth-skinned and snow white. Pleasant very mild taste.





G787

## Edward

J. Jacobs

White radish for the open ground with a slim, slightly round shape and feathery leaves. Smooth surface with minimal side root growth. Strong crown with ca. 30 cm long leaves. Roots 25 cm long. Medium length growing period, for the entire growing season. Good level of sharpness with sweetness and flavour.



bioverita



G693

## Blauer Herbst und Winter

b-d EHZ

Long rooted autumn radish with purple skin and white flesh, 15-18 cm long. Stores well. A real speciality radish.



G335

## Runder schwarzer Winter

b-d EHZ

Ball shaped, black skinned, firm fleshed winter radish which will keep until March or April when stored. Sow in July. Direct sowing, distance between rows 25-30 cm, 10 cm between plants.



## Salsify

*Scorzonera hispanica/ Tragopogon porrifolius*

**Direct sowing:** as early as possible, from March till mid of May

**Planting distance:** ca. 30 x 3-7 cm  
Note: sow more thickly and thin out to the required spacing

**Optimal amount of plants:** 50 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 2 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** 100-150 g/a;  
ca. 40 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 10-13 g

**Multiplier:** EYS, RH, SVO, WH



G400

## Hoffmanns Schwarze Pfahl

b-d EHZ

Thick, firm fleshed and tender root. Deep, loose soil free of stones is important to achieve high quality. Stump rooted with virtually no forking. Fine black brown surface colour.



G625

## Haferwurz

b-d EHZ

An old almost forgotten root vegetable. Cultivation and marketing as for salsify. Sweet aromatic flavour. In England it is known as Vegetable Oyster. Very decorative, purple flowers in the second year.



## Beetroot *Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva*

**Direct sowing:** April till mid of July

**Planting distance:** at least 30 x 5-10 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 50-60 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

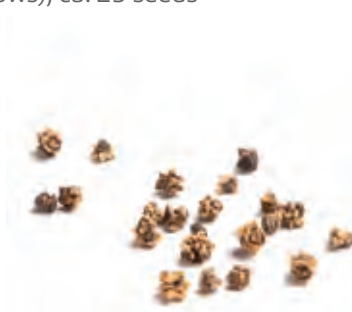
**Sowing depth:** 3-4 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** normal seed: 50-100 g/a  
precision seed: 360,000 seeds/ha (75 cm between rows); ca. 25 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 14-20 g

**Precision seed:** at least 85 % germination

**Multiplier:** AUG, COL, DT, HÖR, HTA, MTB, PLW, ROS, SHO, SR, SVO, UKI



G343

## Jannis

U. Kirchgaesser



bioverita

Round to oval beetroot with a crown which is set back delicately. Because of its attractive shape, smooth skin, fine foliage and the fast development, it is specially suited for selling fresh in bunches as well for Baby Leaf production. Good keeping qualities. Mild in flavour, good for use in salad. Also available as precision seed (calibrated).







**G345**

**Robuschka**

U. Behrendt



bioverita

Vigorous variety with a strong leaf. Round, smooth skinned, very good keeper with very uniformly dark red flesh. Equally well suited for using fresh, for storing and for processing, high potential yield. Pleasant fruity sweet flavour. Also good in salads. Also available as precision seed (calibrated).



**G695**

**Gesche**

H. P. Christiansen



bioverita

Round variety with a smooth skin and dark red interior. Leaves of medium vigour and fine leaf nodes on the root. Homogenous and well set roots. The variety can be harvested by hand or with the harvesting machine. Stores very well. Sweet, pleasant taste. Also available as precision seed (calibrated).



**G341**

**Foniro**

b-d EHZ

Developed from Forono. Cylindrical type, uniform dark red colour, can be cut into regular slices when processed. Somewhat shorter season than Robuschka. For summer and autumn harvest. An agreeable mild sweet flavour. Also available as precision seed (calibrated).



*Did you know?*

Many of our beetroot varieties are bioverita-certified. This quality label for organic breeding is awarded to varieties from breeding to the final product.



**G347**

**Ägyptische plattrunde**

b-d EHZ

Short topped and early with dark red flesh. Specially good for early cropping. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



**G349**

**Tondo di Chioggia**

b-d EHZ

Speciality for the farm shop or farmer's market. Glowing bright red skin, striped white and red ringed on the inside. Pale green and relatively short leaves. Also available as precision seed (calibrated).



**G768**

**Wintersonne**

H. P. Christiansen



bioverita

Round yellow beet with healthy foliage and upright leaves. The exterior color is orange, while the interior is yellow with faint white rings. It grows slightly slower than red varieties and has smooth skin. Particularly suited for fresh and direct marketing. Notably sweet and aromatic taste. Also available as precision seed (calibrated).



**G788**

**Rs-Rü-01.22**

U. Kirchgaesser

*Being tested. Seed for trialling.* A white beetroot with round beets, a smooth skin and moderate leaf base and growth. Few side roots and healthy leaves. Well suited as a complement to selling in colourful beetroot-bunches. A pleasant and sweet taste, also good for eating raw. Also available as precision seed (calibrated).



**Calibrated precision seed:**

Based on good experience with growing trials we offer precision beetroot seed calibrated in steps of 0.5 mm and no longer broken mechanically (technically-monogerm).

Precision seed is available ranging from 3.0 mm to 4.5 mm when on supply. The advantages of calibrated, non-broken seed include increased germinating ability, regular germination, easier sowing thanks to regular size of seeds, mainly mono- or dicotyledonous, technical monogerm.

**Precision seed in grain:**

Jannis, Robuschka, Gesche, Foniro, Tondo di Chioggia, Wintersonne, Rs-Rü-01.22

# Carrots *Daucus carota ssp. sativus*

**Direct sowing:** in open ground from March till early July at the latest, for bunching till end of July

**Planting distance:** 30-50 x 2-3 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** bunching 120-150 plants/m<sup>2</sup>  
fresh market 120-200 plants/m<sup>2</sup>  
processing 80-120 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 1.5-2.5 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** bunching: 1.5-2.0 million seeds/ha;  
ca. 100 seeds per running metre  
fresh market: 1.2-1.8 million seeds/ha;  
80-100 seeds per running metre  
processing: 0.8-1 million seeds/ha;  
60-70 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 0.8-1.2 g

**Precision seed:** at least 85 % germination

**Multiplier:** ABU, AUE, AUG, BGH, CAC, CHE, CLE, COL, DH, DT, GBF, HEP, JAK, MAL, MH, MTB, PAN, PLW, REY, RGP, ROS, SR, SUE, SZB, TH, TST, WGWI



Freshly harvested seed heads of Rodelika



Variety	Type	Days to maturity	Root shape	Use
Asap (MOG-SG-104)	Nantaise	90-95 days	cylindrical, medium long	bunching
Nantaise 2/Milan	Nantaise	90-110 days	cylindrical, medium long	bunching and fresh market
Nantaise 2/Fynn	Nantaise	100-120 days	cylindrical, long	bunching and fresh market
<b>New!</b> Filia	Nantaise	100-110 days	cylindrical, medium long	bunching and fresh market
Vitella	Nantaise	100-120 days	cylindrical, long, slightly conical	bunching and fresh market
Treenetaler	Nantaise	ca. 120 days	cylindrical, medium long	fresh market, storage
Dolciva	Nantaise	ca. 130 days	cylindrical, long	fresh market, storage
Rodelika	Rote Riesen	140-150 days	slightly conical, stump rooted	fresh market, processing, storage
Ronka	Rote Riesen	140-150 days	slightly conical, stump rooted	processing, storage
Robila	Lange Rote Stumpfe	150-160 days	cylindrical, slender, stump rooted	fresh market, storage
Solvita	Flakkeese 2	140-160 days	slightly conical	fresh market, processing, storage
Oxhella	Chantenay	120-140 days	conical, short	fresh market, storage
Weißer Küttiger	Chantenay	130-140 days	conical	fresh market, storage
Gelbe Gochsheimer	Flakkeese 2	140-160 days	slightly conical	fresh market, storage
Soletta	Flakkeese 2	100-110 days	conical	bunching and fresh market

Carrots



**G795**

**Asap**  
(MOG-SG-104)

H. P. Christiansen

An early, smooth-skinned summer carrot with upright-growing, firm and healthy foliage. Uniform, slender carrots with approx. 90-95 days to maturity. Particularly suitable for bunching carrots.



**G286**

**Nantaise 2/  
Milan**

M. Pickel

Early Nantes, suitable for early production of bunching carrots, for the fresh market as well as for later cultivation for the short term storage. Smooth and glowing orange skin when washed. Bunches can be harvested after 90 days. Narrow crown and fine leaves. Sweet, rounded, juicy fresh flavour.



**G287**

**Nantaise 2/  
Fynn**

U. Behrendt

Early/second early carrot with a cylindrical, long root, smooth skin and fine foliage. The root is mid orange and uniformly coloured. Graded very well and uniform. Fynn has a delicate aromatic sweet flavour and fine crisp consistency.







New

G824

**Filia**

C. Henatsch

Uniform Nantes carrots that grow quickly in their early stages and develop strong foliage. They can also be used as bunch carrots. Prefers sandy soils. Notable for their striking appearance and classic carrot flavor, with a slightly firmer texture compared to the Milan variety.



G773

**Vitella**

U. Behrendt

Slightly conical Nantes-type carrot with strong upright and healthy foliage. Early maturing, potentially high yielding and uniform variety. For a Nantes variety it stores well. Smooth skin, easily cleaned. Fine flavour that improves with storage.



bioverita



G774

**Treenetaler**

H. P. Christiansen

Mid to late season Nantes type carrot with a 120 day to maturity. High yielding potential, rapid early growth, healthy foliage. The carrot is cylindrical, slim and medium broad. It has a firm and relatively smooth outer surface. Tendency for developing a green crown is minimal. Very good for storing. Powerful aromatic flavour.



bioverita



G660

**Dolciva**

F. Ebner

Uniform Nantes type variety. With rapid early growth and strong healthy leaves, less sensitive to Alternaria. Grades well, less prone to splitting. Stores well. An intense, sweet carrot flavour. Particularly suitable for heavy soils.



bioverita



G803

**Ronka**

D. Bauer

A new variety in the Rodelika segment with improved yield potential, especially suitable for processing. Strong, somewhat thicker carrots, with robust, healthy leaves and slightly faster early growth than Rodelika. Mild aromatic taste and a high Brix value.



bioverita



In 2024, the association Kultursaat celebrated its 30th anniversary. A founding member of the association is Dieter Bauer, who has bred classic varieties such as red cabbage Rodynda and white cabbage Dowinda, as well as new varieties like Ronka.



G280A

**Rodelika**

D. Bauer

A vigorously growing variety with strong foliage. Large, stump rooted, smooth skinned carrots with an intensive orange red colour. Average yield. Very good for storing and large scale production, also for heavy soils. Strong sweetly aromatic flavour. Has a very high Brix value and hence ideal for producing high quality juice.



bioverita



G281A

**Robila**

T. Heinz

Very long, slim, cylindrical stump rooted autumn and winter carrot. Very good keeping qualities. Evenly coloured and with a well developed sweet, mild, nutty, carrot flavour.



bioverita



G668

**Solvita**

C. Henatsch

A vigorous carrot with a high potential yield for processing. A long truncated root type with a conical shape. Rapid early growth and very healthy, strong leaves. Strongly aromatic and sweet carrot taste.



bioverita



Special shapes



G288

Oxhella

T. Heinze

Oxhella has a unique medium sized, compact, conical shape and can be marketed as a speciality. Its foliage is very strong, stable and healthy. Roots are 12 cm long. Stimulating aromatic flavour and good internal colour.



Did you know?

Oxhella is easily recognized by its distinctive shape. Its aromatic, carrot-like flavour has made it increasingly popular in recent years.

Oxhella is a lovely addition to the usual carrot selection.



G731

Weiße Küttiger

b-d EHZ

Traditional, white carrot variety from Switzerland. Early to mid-season, fresh market and storage variety with a conical form. Particularly suited for selling in combination with other speciality varieties. Aromatic, slightly bitter taste.



G744

Gelbe Gochsheimer

T. Heinze

Yellow, strong-growing, pointed carrot with high yield potential. Very healthy foliage and a long storage capacity. Aromatic flavour.



G772

Soletta

T. Heinze

Conical carrot with violet outer skin and a playful range of yellow, orange and violet tones inside. A somewhat broader and courser crown but with a uniformity of form. Fast development (ca. 100 days). Do not sow too early, since violet carrots are particularly susceptible to damage from hail. Strong, long-lasting and sweet flavour.



Parsnips | Carrots

Parsnips *Pastinaca sativa*

**Direct sowing:** March till June

**Time of maturity:** 200-220 days

**Planting distance:** 30-40 x 5-10 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 30-40 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 2 cm

**Amount of seed needed:**

30-40 g/a; ca. 25 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 5-7 g

**Note:** all varieties available as calibrated seed, Specific sizes on request

**Multiplier:** BOL, EYS, HÖR, KEL, KIF, RGP, RMY, ROS, SR, SUE, WGWI



G290

Halblange Weiße

Kultursaat EHZ

Very uniform and well formed wedge shaped roots with tall growing, strong and healthy leaves. Creamy white in colour, very high yielding variety.







G291

### Aromata

B. Horneburg

Aromata was developed from a gene bank variety using an intensive process of sensorial selection. Aromata has slim butter coloured roots. The special sweetness and well developed aroma of its firm and juicy roots make it highly suitable for raw consumption.



bioverita



G619

### White Gem

b-d EHZ

Slim, long, white roots with a good yield and little tendency to bolt. Foliage is somewhat stronger than the Halblange Weiße.



G745

### Schleswiger Schnee

H. P. Christiansen

Smooth-skinned, fairly white, beautifully formed parsnip. The crown is only slightly indented. Because it is not too wide at the top and it has particularly firm flesh, the Schleswiger Schnee can withstand the mechanical washing process (only rarely there are bruises) and stores well.



bioverita



Young parsnips in field cultivation

## Parsley root

*Petroselinum crispum ssp. tuberosum*

**Direct sowing:** March till mid of June

**Planting distance:** 30-40 x 2 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** ca. 150 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 1-2 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** 30-40 g/a; 50-60 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 1.3-1.5 g

**Note:** all varieties available as calibrated seed, Specific sizes on request

**Multiplier:** CHE, PAN, RMY, ROS



G315

### Halblange

b-d EHZ

Forms a medium long, smooth and skittle shaped root. Produces a high yield and is comparatively easy to harvest. The plain leaves can be used like ordinary parsley. Has an intermediate level of resistance to downey mildew, hence valuable for leaf harvest in autumn. Growing time ca. 170-180 days.



G701

### Osborne

b-d EHZ

Medium early variety with a fine, long, extended root. Creamy white roots around 22-25 cm in length, high yielding potential. Uniform selection. Growing time ca. 180-195 days.





# Celeriac *Apium graveolens var. rapaceum*

**Raise in seed bed:** February till end of March for planting out from April

**Seed germination temperature:** ca. 20 °C

Note: Keeping seedlings warm enough will prevent bolting

**Planting distance:** ca. 40 x 40 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 6-7 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** Germinates in light, lightly covered

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 0.5 g

**Note:** All celery seed is tested for seed borne disease before it can be sold. If any trace of Septoria is discovered the seeds are given a warm water treatment to kill of the spores.

**Pelleted form:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** GR, MRE, PAN, WGWI



**G708**

## Athos

F. Ebner



Short stemmed celeriac variety with oval-shaped tubers. High tuber position and a small root base making it easy to harvest. Also suitable for early planting. High yield potential due to heavy weight of individual tubers. Suitable for bunching too. Strong and aromatic celery flavour. Check availability of pelleted form (primed) online.



**G402**

## Ibis

b-d EHZ

A quick growing strain with a smooth, oval round root. The leaves are fresh green, medium long and slightly drooping and particularly robust against Septoria. The small leaf crown simplifies cleaning. Its good resistance to bolting means it can be grown early under protection. Very good storage variety.



**G406**

## Monarch

b-d EHZ

Very large and very heavy, tankard shaped, pale coloured roots with a low set root base. Interior quality exceptionally white and firm. Not sensitive to celery leaf spot. Remains white when cooked too. Pleasantly mild, nutty taste, excellent for storing. Also available in pelleted form (primed).



**G707**

## Porthos

F. Ebner



Bolt-resistant celeriac suited to all growing periods, from early cultivation under fleece through to the normal May/June planting for storage. Specially resistant to Septoria. Tubers are round and smooth with a light coloured skin. Bulbs are set medium high with concentrated root base for ease of harvest. Leaves strong and upright. Powerful, aromatic celery flavour. Check availability of pelleted form (primed) online.



Celeriac

# Pascal celery *Apium graveolens var. dulce*

**Raise in seed bed:** January till beginning of June for planting out from mid of March till mid of July

**Seed germination temperature:** ca. 20 °C

Note: Keeping seedlings warm enough will prevent bolting

**Planting distance:** ca. 30 x 30 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 10-11 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** Germinates in light, lightly covered.

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 0.4-0.6 g

**Multiplier:** EYS, HOE, JJ, MRE



**G409A**

## Tall Utah

b-d EHZ

Mid to late maturing. Celery, deep dark green leaf colour and growth of medium height. Smooth green fleshy stalks 25-30 cm in length, excellent flavour. Grows strongly and yields well.





# Florence fennel

*Foeniculum vulgare var. azoricum*

**Raise in seed bed:** mid of January till beginning of July for planting out from beginning of March till beginning of August

**Direct sowing:** May till mid of July

**Seed germination temperature:** 20-22 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 30 x 30 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:**

10-11 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 1.5-2 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** direct sowing ca. 30 g/a; 18-20 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 5 g

**Precision seed:** at least 85 % germination

**Pelleted form:** at least 85 % germination

**Multiplier:** BOL, OGH, RVP, SR, SWE, WB



**G190**

## Fenno

b-d EHZ

Improved Fino. A variety of Florence fennel producing an ellipse shaped bulb. It is particularly bolt resistant and therefore also suitable for early cultivation. Also available in pelleted form (primed).



**G679**

## Selma

b-d EHZ

Fast growing, fine, white Florence fennel with a flattened round form. Strongly bolt-resistant and with a high yielding potential. Less susceptible to peripheral leaf browning. For the entire outdoor growing season.



# Spinach *Spinacia oleracea*

**Direct sowing:** spring: beginning of March till mid of April

summer: end of April till mid of July

autumn: end of July till mid of August

overwintering: end of August till mid of September

**Planting distance:** between rows ca. 30 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** leaf spinach 160-220 plants/m<sup>2</sup>  
spinach heads 80-140 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 3 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** leaf spinach: 300-400 g/a;

60-80 seeds per running metre

spinach heads: 150-200 g/a; ca. 30-50 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 13-15 g

**Note:** all varieties available as calibrated seed, Specific sizes on request

**Cultivation note:** High risk of bolting from summer sowings.

**Multiplier:** JOJ, MH, PAN, ROS, TOS, TRO, WAH



**G410**

## Butterflay

b-d EHZ

For spring and autumn cultivation, also for overwintering. Very robust, fastest variety on offer. Strong, round-oval leaves, fresh green coloured.



**G415**

## Gammason

S. Vornhecke

Bred from Gamma. Slow growing, therefore also suited for later spring production. Smooth, round and very dark leaves.



**G412**

## Thorin

C. Henatsch

Improved Matador. High yielding, second early variety with large, tender leaves. For spring or autumn cultivation and for overwintering. Late to shoot. Slower growing than 'Butterflay'.



bioverita



**G414**

## Winterriesen/ Verdil

B. von Wistinghausen

Large leaved, second early variety with rather tender leaves. Particularly suitable for autumn and winter cultivation. Very characteristic leaves with pointed tips at the lower end. Flavour is particularly aromatic and therefore best used raw in salad.



bioverita



# New Zealand spinach

*Tetragonia tetragonioides*

**Raise in seed bed:** end of March till end of April for planting out from mid of May

**Seed germination temperature:** 18-24 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 50 x 50 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 4 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 3-4 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 65 g

**Cultivation note:** Soak the seeds in warm water for 24 hours to encourage germination.

**Multiplier:** BOL



G687

## New Zealand spinach

Low growing, wide spreading plant with fleshy, fresh green leaves. It can be used like spinach and eaten either raw or cooked. Germinates unevenly and is slow growing at first but then becomes a vigorous ground cover plant. Frost sensitive. Plants are rarely beset by pests or disease. Raising in a seed bed is recommended.



# Malabar spinach

*Basella rubra*

**Raise in seed bed:** mid of April till mid of May for planting out from mid of May; start harvesting from mid of July

**Seed germination temperature:** ca. 24 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 40 x 20-25 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 10-12 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 2 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 43 g

**Multiplier:** EYS, HOE, MWS



G715

## Malabar spinach

Red stemmed, decorative climbing plant with fleshy leaves that can be either cooked or eaten raw. Leaves the size of a small plate can be harvested individually. A frost sensitive, warmth-loving plant for growing in protected sites or in the greenhouse. It is helpful to train the plants. The flavour of the leaves is reminiscent of young corn cobs.



Swiss chard | Spinach and similar

# Swiss chard *Beta vulgaris var. vulgaris*

**Raise in seed bed:** for open ground: mid of March till beginning of June for planting out from mid of April till mid of July for overwintering in a cold greenhouse: beginning of September for planting out from beginning of October

**Direct sowing:** April till mid of June

**Seed germination temperature:** 18-20 °C

**Planting distance:** swiss chard ca. 40 x 30 cm  
perpetual spinach ca. 25-30 x 25 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:**  
swiss chard 8-9 plants/m<sup>2</sup>  
perpetual spinach 13-15 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 3 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** swiss chard: 50-60 g/a;  
8-10 seeds per running metre  
perpetual spinach: 100-200 g/a;  
30-40 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 15-20 g

**Multiplier:** EYS, FRE, HÖR, PLW, QBT, RS, SR, SVO, SWE, WH



Variety	Suitable for growing	Leaf colour	Stem colour	Width of leaf stem
Glatter Silber 3	☞ ☒	dark green	white	broad
White Silver/Brilliant	☞	dark green	white	very broad
Lucullus	☞	fresh green	creme	narrow
Jessica	☞ ☒	dark green	white	broad
Verde da taglio	☞ ☒	green	creme	very narrow
Feurio	☞	dark green	red	mid broad
Pirol	☞	dark green	yellow	mid broad
Rainbow	☞	green/red	coloured: red, purple, orange, yellow	mid broad

☒ = under glass ☞ = open ground





G270

## Glatter Silber 3

Kultursaat EHZ

This Kultursaat-selection is a classic swiss chard with broad silvery white stems and dark green leaf. Robust, tall growing variety with good yields. With protection can also be overwintered. A particularly bolt resistant selection. Also available as calibrated seed.



demeter



G746

## White Silver/Brilliant

b-d EHZ

Strong growing swiss chard with very broad white leaf stems and dark green leaves. Well-filled core of the rosette and therefore a high individual plant weight. Relatively resistant to powdery mildew. Also available as calibrated seed.



G272

## Lucullus

b-d EHZ

Perpetual spinach beet with a fresh, pale green colour and fine, slightly curled leaves. Exceptional flavour.



demeter



G650

## Jessica

ReinSaat

Compact, uniform, fast growing Italian spinach beet. Can reach a weight of 0.7-1 kg and is ideal for selling as a complete plant. Recommended planting in open ground from july for harvesting in september, also suitable for overwintering in cold greenhouse. Not suitable for spring and summer cultivation. Also available as calibrated seed.



bioverita



demeter



G675

## Verde da taglio (Perpetual spinach)

Low to medium tall growing green perpetual spinach beet with glistening fine green leaves and tender midribs. Frost hardy, repeated cutting possible. Cut young can be included in Baby Leaf mixes. High yielding. Particularly good flavour.



demeter



G639

## Feurio

b-d EHZ

Swiss chard with bright red stems and green red veined leaves. Cut young can be included in Baby Leaf mixes. Also available as calibrated seed.



demeter



G644

## Pirol

C. Henatsch

Swiss chard with gleaming golden stems and fresh green leaves, selected for its specially good taste. Cut young can be included in Baby Leaf mixes. Also available as calibrated seed.



bioverita



demeter



G648

## Rainbow

C. Henatsch

Colourful mixture made up of four varieties (yellow stemmed, red with green leaf, purple with green leaf and orange stemmed with red leaf). Vigorous and healthy. They are selected for their glowing clear colours and excellent taste. Cut young can be included in Baby Leaf mixes. Also available as calibrated seed.



bioverita



demeter

EU Organic logo

## Rocket *Eruca sativa*

**Raise in seed bed:** for open ground: beginning of February till beginning of September for planting out from beginning of March till end of September for greenhouse: from end of December for planting out from end of January for overwintering: till mid of September for planting out till beginning of October

**Direct sowing:** greenhouse: end of January till March and end of August till mid of September | outdoors: March till end of August

**Seed germination temperature:** 15-20 °C

**Planting distance:** direct sowing 25-30 x 1-2 cm | planting ca. 25 x 15 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 400 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** ca. 75 g/a;  
ca. 80 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 2 g

**Multiplier:** HUS, SUE



**G480**

### Ruca (Rocket)

b-d EHZ

Very quick growing salad plant with a very short growing cycle (like radish). Can be grown outdoors or under glass. Very undemanding. For early and late planting dates, because of the quick development a good extension to the wild rocket. Specially good for a mixed salad. Milder in taste than the wild rocket. Also available as seed discs.



## Wild Rocket *Diplotaxis tenuifolia*

**Raise in seed bed:** for open ground: beginning of February till end of July for planting out from mid of March till mid of August for greenhouse: from beginning of January for planting out from mid of February for overwintering: till end of August for planting out till mid of September

**Direct sowing:** greenhouse: mid of February till end of August outdoors: March till mid of August

**Seed germination temperature:** 20-25 °C

**Planting distance:** direct sowing 25-30 x 0.5-1 cm; planting ca. 25 x 15 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 800 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 0.5 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** ca. 20 g/a;  
ca. 150 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 0.25 g

**Cultivation note:** Perennial shrub

**Multi seeded pellets:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** ERW, JOJ, PAV, PLW, SR, SUE



Multi seeded pellets are also available



New

**G801**

### Lola

A. Tillmanns



Wild rocket with compact growth and fresh green, round-shaped, indented leaves. Upright leaves. Late bolting and good resistance to downy mildew. Develops rapidly. Ideal for protected cropping. Typical tangy rocket flavour, pleasantly spicy and mildly sweet. Multi seeded pellets are also available (contains 12-15 seeds).



**G481**

### Wilde Rauke (Wild Rocket)

b-d EHZ

Finely serrated, rosette type wild form of the garden rocket. It grows more slowly. It can be cut time and again and keeps significantly longer than Ruca. Wild Rocket can be cultivated in a cold greenhouse like corn salad and is similar frost-hardy. Strong aromatic flavour. Multi seeded pellets are also available (contains 12-15 seeds).



## Bucks Horn Plantain *Plantago coronopus*

**Raise in seed bed:** February till August for planting out from March till September For overwintering in a greenhouse: September for planting out in October Direct sowing is unwise given the size of the seed, but is possible between March and August

**Seed germination temperature:** ca. 15 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 30 x 10 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 330-400 plants/m<sup>2</sup>; ca. 33 soil blocks/m<sup>2</sup> with 10-12 seeds per soil block

**Sowing depth:** 1-2 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 0.3 g

**Multiplier:** RGP



**G611**

### Hirschhornwegerich

Rosette forming salad plant 20-30 cm high. Its early growth is slow, later vigorous and very healthy with very high yields. Repeated cutting possible, very frost hardy. Transplanting recommended. Perfect for adding to Baby Leaf salads. Spicy, pleasantly sour, weak salty flavour.





## Namenia *Brassica rapa ssp. sylvestris*

**Raise in seed bed:** for open ground: beginning of February till end of August for planting out from beginning of March till mid of September  
for greenhouse: from end of December for planting out from end of January

**Direct sowing:** greenhouse: end of January till March and September  
open ground: March till beginning of April and mid of August till mid of September

**Seed germination temperature:** 15-17 °C

**Planting distance:** direct sowing 15-25 x 1-2 cm  
planting ca. 20 x 15 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** ca. 250 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 1-2 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** ca. 150 g/a;  
80-100 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 2-3 g

**Multiplier:** ERW, HUS



**G490**

### Namenia (Stielmus)

A very productive and good tasting leaf stem vegetable, for cooking or for salad. Dense sowing and early cutting allows for two cuts. Relatively frost-hardy. Repeat harvest possible. Cut from a height of ca. 30 cm. Generally sold in bunches. Mild-spicy cabbage flavour.



## Mustard greens

*Brassica juncea, Brassica rapa var. japonica*

**Raise in seed bed:** for open ground: beginning of February till beginning of September for planting out from beginning of March till end of September  
for greenhouse: from beginning of January for planting out from mid of February for overwintering: till mid of September for planting out till beginning of October

**Direct sowing:** greenhouse: mid of February till March and end of August till mid of September  
open ground: March till beginning of September

**Seed germination temperature:** 15-20 °C

**Planting distance:** direct sowing 15-25 x 2 cm  
planting 15-25 x 10-15 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** ca. 500 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

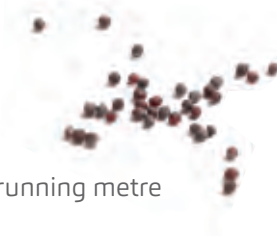
**Sowing depth:** 1-2 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** 100-150 g/a; ca. 80 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 2.5-3.5 g

**Cultivation note:** frost-hardy to -10 °C

**Multiplier:** ERW, FRE, HUS, JOJ, PAN, WAH



**G727**

### Pikantes Asia-Quartett (Spicy mustard greens quartet)

Optically appealing mixture of the mustard greens Mizuna, Red Giant, Moutarde Rouge Metis and Green in Snow. Mixture works well for one to two cuts.



**G247**

### Green in Snow

Green mustard with serrated leaves and a sharp, mustard-like flavour. Rapidly regrows and is healthy. Highly frost-resistant and bolting-resistant.



**G248**

### Red Giant

Mustard greens with oval, lightly serrated leaves with red veins. Strong mustard taste with a good flavour.



**G249**

### Mizuna

Very quick growing salad plant with a high yield. Forms a thick rosette with finely divided pale green leaves, which can be cut up to five times. Light cabbage flavour.





**G638**  
**Moutarde Rouge Metis**

Fast growing leaf mustard with intensely red, finely serrated leaves and green stems. Medium sharp mustard flavour.



**G779**  
**Wasabino**

b-d EHZ  
An oriental salad with light green leaves and semi vigorous growth. Leaves broad, feathery and with a prominent tongue-like curl. Relatively bolt-resistant variety. Strong, sharp Wasabi flavour.



**G743**  
**Red Russian Kale**

Healthy, vigorous kale with purple stems and dark green, serrated leaves. The leaves are significantly softer than curly kale. Harvest as baby-leaf for salads or full grown for cooking. Medium hardy, planting distance 75 x 30 cm, for baby-leaf 15 x 10 cm. Mildly aromatic flavour.



**Cress** *Lepidium sativum*

**Direct sowing:** in winter in a greenhouse, later in frames and from mid of March till autumn outdoors

**Planting distance:** sow broadcast in the greenhouse, outdoors in rows 10 cm apart at most

**Sowing depth:** Germinates in light!

**Amount of seed needed:**  
for broadcasting: 80-100 g/m<sup>2</sup>  
in trays: 2.5-3 g/tray

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 2-3 g

**Multiplier:** AUG, HUS, MH, NHO, TRO, TRP



**G250**  
**Einfache Kresse**

Quick growing ordinary type for all year round production under glass. Also suitable for outdoor sowing. Its finely divided leaves make it ideal for tray production.



**G251**  
**Großblättrige Kresse**

Heavy cropping and keeps longer than ordinary cress after its cut, hence an ideal cutting variety for growing in soil. Larger plants make good addition to oriental salad mix. Very frost-hardy.



**Corn salad** (Lamb's Lettuce) *Valerianella locusta*

**Raise in seed bed:** for greenhouse: beginning of September till January for planting out from beginning of October till mid of March

**Direct sowing:**  
greenhouse: end of September till end of October  
open ground: end of July till mid of September

**Seed germination temperature:** 10-15 °C

**Planting distance:** direct sowing ca. 10-30 x 1 cm  
planting ca. 10 x 10 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 500-700 plants/m<sup>2</sup>; ca. 100 soil block/m<sup>2</sup> with 5-7 seeds/soil block

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** ca. 150 g/a;  
80-100 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 0.9-1.3 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** EYS, KIF, PAN, RGP, ROS, SOL, SR, WGWI







**G180**

### Verte à coeur plein 2

b-d EHZ

Dark green, medium sized, oval shaped, long-stemmed leaves. Good level of health and resistance. Suited to overwintering in open ground, not suitable for greenhouse cultivation.



**G181**

### Verte de Cambrai

b-d EHZ

“Dunkelgrüner vollherziger 2” type, but this variety has somewhat lighter green and larger leaves than Verte à coeur plein 2 and has a compact rosette forming growth. Quick growing and winter hardy. Late to bolt, hence a long harvesting season. Healthy and resistant. Very good, rich flavour.



**G183**

### Vit

Kultursaat EHZ

Dark green, compact corn salad with round, short stemmed and clearly veined leaves. Well-proven market garden variety. Resistant to downy mildew.



**G184**

### Elan

Kultursaat EHZ

Very quick growing variety, for growing both under protection and on open ground. Compact, smoothleaved plants that have a high individual weight. Resistant to downy mildew. Tendency for curling when sown early, hence not suitable for the first summer sowings. It is the one of our varieties that is commercially most widely grown.



#### Note:

Every lot of corn salad seeds is tested for seed borne diseases Phoma and Peronospora val. (downy mildew). If spores are discovered, the effected lot is given warm water treatment. This ensures the destruction of infective spores. However we cannot guarantee that a corn salad crop grown from our seeds will not be infested with mildew and Phoma. Infections like these may have different causes such as cultivation methods, soil or climate conditions.



Winterpurslane | Corn salad

## Winterpurslane (Claytonia) *Montia perfoliata*

**Raise in seed bed:** end of August till mid of October for planting out from mid of September till mid of November

**Direct sowing:** beginning of September till end of October

**Seed germination temperature:** 4-10 °C

Please note! Germination is held back when temperatures are high

**Planting distance:** direct sowing 20-30 x 0.5 cm  
planting ca. 20 x 10 cm

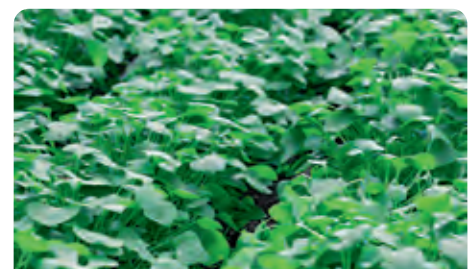
**Optimal amount of plants:** 500 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** 0.5–1 g/m<sup>2</sup>;  
ca. 250 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 0.6 g

**Multiplier:** FJO, MAL, MH, PAN, RGP, ROS, SVO, UB



**G435**

### Winterpostelein

b-d EHZ

Salad greens for autumn, winter, and spring cultivation. Cultivation is similar to that of corn salad. In protected locations, it can be cut multiple times throughout the winter. Extremely frost-resistant! Note: Germinates only at temperatures below 12 °C.



# Lettuces

**Raise in seed bed:** for open ground: from February for planting out from March, last sowing end of July for planting out from mid of August  
for greenhouse: from December for planting out from end of January, from mid till end of August for planting out from beginning till end of September

**Seed germination temperature:** 15-20 °C

**Planting distance:** greenhouse ca. 25 x 25 cm  
open ground ca. 30 x 30 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** open ground 11-12 plants/m<sup>2</sup>  
greenhouse ca. 16 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 0.5 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 1 g

**Pelleted form:** at least 95 % germination

**Multiplier:** APH, BGH, CBR, DF, DT, DZK, EYS, GAT, GEM, GM, GOL, HEC, HEP, HOE, HÖR, HTA, MAB, MB, MF, MRE, MW, NGS, PLW, PUM, RGH, RGP, RH, ROS, SR, SVO, UB, WAT, WGA, WGW



## Primed pelleted lettuce seeds

**Priming** involves stimulating the germination process before the seed is sown. Priming achieves a more even germination. The priming effect remains effective for around 12 months. The pellets should no longer need to be kept cool but be stored dry at a temperature of around 15 °C. The lettuce seedlings should be raised at the optimum temperature of 15-20 °C. Bingenheimer Saatgut AG is working on the pelleting and priming of seeds with a company whose processing procedures are certified under the EU Organic Regulation and which has many years of experience in this field.

Lettuces

## Butterhead lettuce *Lactuca sativa var. capitata*

### Cultivation guide Butterhead lettuce

■ Planting open ground ■ Planting protected cropping ■ Harvest

Variety	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Briweri		■	■						■			
Finja				■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Lotta				■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Lucinde				■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Pirat				■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Merveille des quatre saisons				■	■	■	■	■	■	■		



Protected cropping



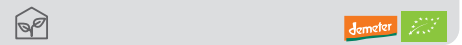
**G359**  
**Briweri**

R. Specht

Green cabbage lettuce for early production in a cold or heated greenhouse. Second early, compact, well formed, rather smaller heads with strong leaves and a white core. Also suitable with an autumn planting in a protected location in early September. Also available in pelleted form (primed).



Briweri will celebrate its 20th anniversary in 2025. This is a notable achievement in the rapidly changing world of lettuce varieties. Briweri continues to be distinguished by its robustness (particularly against downy mildew), a beautiful head formation with lighter inner leaves, and excellent flavour.



Open ground

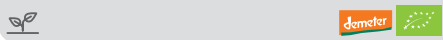


**G790**

**Finja**

U. Behrendt

Green heading lettuce, highly resistant to downy mildew. For the entire growing season. Medium to heavy closed, homogenous heads with a tightly layered base. Mid green, firm leaves, slight buttery flavour. Also available in pelleted form (primed).

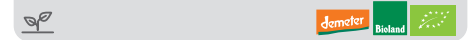


**G793**

**Lotta**

U. Behrendt

Green, loose headed lettuce with smooth, somewhat fine leaves. Particularly resistant to downy mildew. Good for cutting, sealed underside. Bolt resistant, for the entire growing season. Aromatic, slightly bitter-sweet taste. Also available in pelleted form (primed).

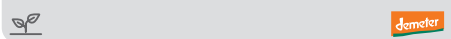


**G603**

**Lucinde**

C. Henatsch

Compact open ground butterhead lettuce with a quick development and medium heavy heads. Recommended for all year round outdoor cultivation. Well closed underside and fresh light green colour, very bolt resistant. The variety is mildly aromatic with a typical lettuce flavour and a slight bitter sweet nutty aftertaste. Also available in pelleted form (primed).

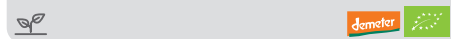


**G640**

**Pirat**

Kultursaat EHZ

Very quick growing, compact butterhead lettuce with red brown leaves, suitable for all year round outdoor cultivation. Fine, slightly blistered leaf. Bolt resistant and withstands downy mildew. Also available in pelleted form (primed).

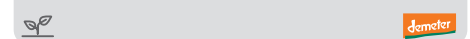


**G368**

**Merveille des quatre saisons**

b-d EHZ

Reddish brown coloured butterhead lettuce with good formation and bolt resistance. Suitable for spring planting. Very aromatic. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



# Iceberg *Lactuca sativa var. capitata*

## Cultivation guide Iceberg

■ Planting ■ Harvest

Variety	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Laibacher Eis 4				■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Saladin			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Mythos			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		



### G356 Saladin

b-d EHZ

Traditional iceberg variety for growing throughout the season, specially suited to summer production. Bolt resistant and with long harvest season. Compact and uniform growth with well finished undersides. Fresh spicy taste.



### G370 Laibacher Eis 4

Kultursaat EHZ

Medium firm, late shooting heads of yellow green colour tinged with red. For use throughout the outdoor growing season. Very high reliability. Much sought after due to its beautiful, unique appearance and outstanding flavour. Resistant to downy mildew. Recommended for Baby Leaf production. Also available in pelleted form (primed).



### G600 Mythos

Kultursaat EHZ

Mythos is a fresh green, very firm, iceberg lettuce, with stronger jagged surrounding leaves and somewhat smaller heads. Well formed, very compact heads. Mythos has a mild slightly sweet taste. Also available in pelleted form (primed).



Lettuces

# Batavia *Lactuca sativa var. capitata*

## Cultivation guide Batavia

■ Planting ■ Harvest

Variety	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Emmi				■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Oberon (KS-SAK-VB-11811)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Tarengo			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Maravilla de Verano			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Saragossa			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Kamalia			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Amerikanischer brauner			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		





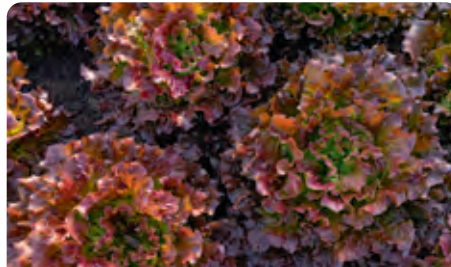
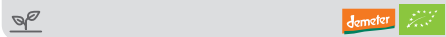


**G791**

**Emmi**

U. Behrendt

Pale green Batavia type with small, firm heads an shiny blistered leaves. Rapid development, healthy underside and keeps well on the field. Strong resistance to downy mildew. Mild, slightly sweet, fresh taste and crisp consistency. Also available in pelleted form (primed).

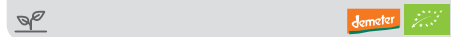


**G792**

**Oberon (KS-SAK-VB-11811)**

V. Becher

*Being tested. Seed for trialling.* Wine red Batavian lettuce with strong, shiny, toothed leaves. Compact growth with a slight tendency towards forming heads. Very healthy and vigorous, for the whole growing season. Aromatic with a touch of bitterness. Also available in pelleted form (primed).

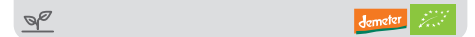


**G372**

**Tarengo**

V. Becher

A rich red tinted Batavian variety with glistening slightly bubbly leaves. Forms large rosettes with a loose head. Quick growth. For use throughout the season. High resistance to Rhizoctonia.

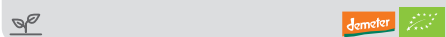


**G373**

**Maravilla de Verano**

Kultursaat EHZ

Reddish Batavia type, light green inside, with upright external leaves. Very long harvesting period. Can remain in the bed for a long time as a mature lettuce before being harvested. For use throughout the outdoor growing season. It can be used for Baby Leaf production. Also available in pelleted form (primed).

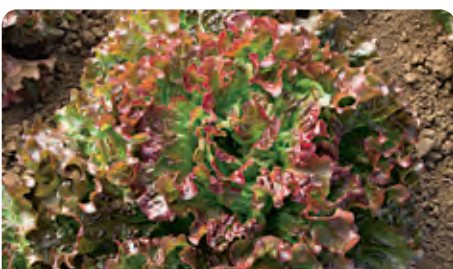
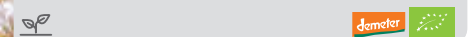


**G655**

**Saragossa**

U. Behrendt

Red leaved Batavia lettuce with a fresh colour. Heavy compact plants without head formation. Robust plant with sealed underleaf. For use throughout the outdoor growing season. Also available in pelleted form (primed).

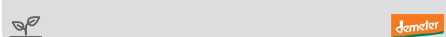


**G374**

**Kamalia**

b-d EHZ

Attractive, red Batavian lettuce with loose leaves without head formation. The leaves are finely curled. For growing from spring to autumn.



**G378**

**Amerikanischer brauner**

b-d EHZ

Strong upright rosette, partial a little bit head formation, brown red outside, green inside, tender wavy leaves. Long harvest season. Due to its texture and bi-coloured leaves it is particularly recommended for Baby Leaf production. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



# Cos lettuce *Lactuca sativa var. romana*

## Cultivation guide Cos lettuce

■ Planting ■ Harvest

Variety	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Valmaine			■	■		■	■	■	■	■		

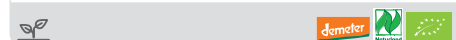


G376

### Valmaine

b-d EHZ

Classic, upright growing, dark green cos lettuce with crisp, elongated leaves. Medium-sized heads of uniform shape and excellent taste. For early summer and autumn production. Also available in pelleted form (primed).



# Oak leaf lettuce *Lactuca sativa var. crispata*



## Cultivation guide Oak leaf lettuce

■ Planting open ground ■ Planting protected cropping ■ Harvest

Variety	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Red Salad Bowl			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Rob (KS-SAS-VB-2081)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
RubINETTE			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Piro (open ground)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Piro (under glas)		■	■						■			
Bijella			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Till			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Cerbiatta			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		

Lettuces

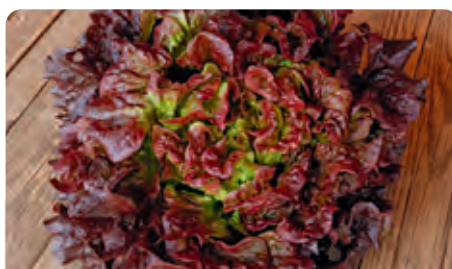
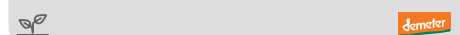


G379

### Red Salad Bowl

b-d EHZ

Bright red leafed oak leaf salad with large, relatively loose heads. Due to its texture and bi-coloured leaves it is particularly recommended for Baby Leaf production. Speciality for amateur gardeners.

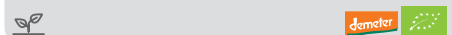


G799

### Rob (KS-SAS-VB-2081)

V. Becher

*Being tested. Seed for trialling.* Compact oak leaf lettuce with dark red outer leaves and a green centre. Tightly layered, serrated leaves and well filled. Low bolting tendency, keeps well on the field. High resistance to downy mildew. Crisp and fresh taste. Also available in pelleted form (primed).

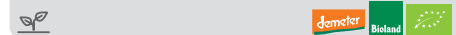


G379B

### RubINETTE

M. Bienert

Developed from Pasha. Compact leaf salad with an oak leaf form. Open, but filled heads. Red, crisp leaves with good flavour and keeping quality. For growing throughout the season in open ground and in a cold polytunnel early in the year. Also available in pelleted form (primed).







G637

**Piro**

R. Specht

Quick growing, green oak leaf lettuce, specially suited for growing under glass or plastic. Compact, densely filled, firm heads with healthy leaves. Also suitable for all year round outdoor cultivation. Crisp-fresh taste. Also available in pelleted form (primed).



G610

**Bijella**

T. Heinze

Medium sized, very compact oak leaf lettuce. Red brown colour with a fresh green heart. Medium-fast development time. For planting in spring and autumn. Relatively upright growth and therefore less susceptible to rot on the underside. Keeps well on the field and has an aromatic, slightly sweet taste.



G382

**Till**

Kultursaat EHZ

The firm layered and unique pointed leaves form a head-like fresh green rosette with a pale green heart. A fast-growing variety. Very good for growing early crops under glass. Can also be used for Baby Leaf production and first sowings outdoors. Very fine flavoured crisp lettuce. Also available in pelleted form (primed).



G602

**Cerbiatta**

b-d EHZ

An original lettuce with serrated, strong, upright leaves. For growing outdoors throughout the season and under protection, Also good for Baby Leaf production. Specially fast growth. Good bolt resistance. Its unusual shape makes it an ideal candidate for direct marketing. Also available in pelleted form (primed).



# Leaf lettuce *Lactuca sativa var. crispata*

## Cultivation guide Leaf lettuce

■ Planting ■ Harvest

Variety	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lollo Rossa				■	■	■	■	■				
Lollo Bionda				■	■	■	■	■	■			



G380

**Lollo Rossa**

b-d EHZ

Red, strongly curled Leaf lettuce with medium sized ball-shaped plants. Keeps well and makes a colourful salad. For all year round outdoor cultivation. Also recommended for Baby Leaf production. Also available in pelleted form (primed).



G381

**Lollo Bionda**

b-d EHZ

Like Lollo Rossa except that its leaves are light green. For all year round outdoor cultivation. Can also be grown in a cold greenhouse. Also available in pelleted form (primed).



Blooming lettuce crop

# Baby Leaf *Lactuca sativa var. crispata*

**Direct sowing:** early/mid March till beginning of September

**Raise in seed bed:**

for open ground: from mid of February for planting out from end of March/beginning of April; last sowing mid of August for planting out from mid of September

for greenhouse: Early sowing from mid of December for planting out from end of January or sowing from end of August for planting out from end of September

**Seed germination temperature:** 15-20 °C

**Planting distance:** 12-15 x 10 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 300-500 plants/m<sup>2</sup>; 5-8 seeds per soil block for vegetable seedlings

**Sowing depth:** ca. 0.5 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 1 g

**Amount of seed needed:** ca. 50-60 g/a; 35-50 seeds per running metre

**Multiplier:** SR



G769

## Di Vino

b-d EHZ

Lollo Rossa type with deep wine red, glistening leaves, particularly suited to Baby Leaf production. Good leaf texture, upright growing. Slow development, liable to shoot in high summer. Robust, rarely susceptible to disease, good after growth.



Laibacher Eis 4

G370 page 46



Maravilla de Verano

G373 page 47



Cerbiatta

G602 page 49



Till

G382 page 49



Amerikanischer brauner

G378 page 47



Red Salad Bowl

G379 page 48



Lollo Rossa

G380 page 49



Wallonne (Frisée) Endivie

G389A page 51

The following mixtures have proven their worth for Baby Leaf production (for sowing direct on a row of 600 metres):

Variety	Item no.	Amount
Laibacher Eis 4	G370	25 g
Maravilla de Verano	G373	10 g
Cerbiatta	G602	5 g
Amerikanischer brauner	G378	10 g
Red Salad Bowl	G379	10 g

Please order ingredients of mixes individually.

The following varieties are also suitable for use in a Baby Leaf mixture:



Hirschhornwegerich  
Bucks Horn Plantain

G611 page 40



Green in Snow  
Mustard greens

G247 page 41



Red Giant  
Mustard greens

G248 page 41



Mizuna  
Mustard greens

G249 page 41



Moutarde Rouge Metis  
Mustard greens

G638 page 42



Red Russian Kale  
Mustard greens

G743 page 42



Ruca (Rocket)  
Rocket

G480 page 40



Wilde Rauke (early sowing)  
Wild Rocket

G481 page 40



Pirol  
Swiss chard

G644 page 39



Rainbow  
Swiss chard

G648 page 39



Ferurio  
Swiss chard

G639 page 39



Verde da taglio  
Perpetual spinach

G675 page 39



Jannis (Beetroot leaves)  
Beetroot

G343 page 30



Chop suey greens  
Herbs

K65 page 92





# Endive *Cichorium endivia*

**Raise in seed bed:** beginning of February till mid of July for planting out from mid of March till mid of August

**Seed germination temperature:** 20-22 °C

**Planting distance:** 30 x 40 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 8-9 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 1.2 g

**Multiplier:** MHI, RGP, RH, SR



**G388**

## Mascha

U. Behrendt

Developed from Diva. Grows larger than Escariol. Upright growth, early and densely filled, self blanching.



bioverita



demeter



**G385**

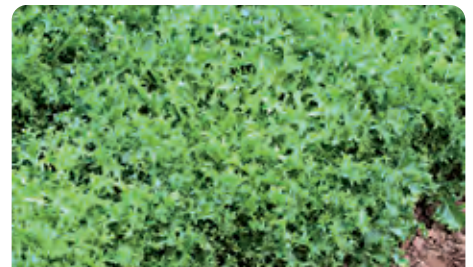
## Escariol grüner

b-d EHZ

Reliable, frost resistant variety that stores well, for autumn production outdoors or later under glass. Fleshy smooth leaves and well filled yellow hearts, mild taste.



demeter



**G389A**

## Wallonne (Frisée)

b-d EHZ

A curly endive. Very robust variety for autumn production in the open ground. Vigorous grower, withstands damp weather and the early frosts. Recommended for Baby Leaf production. Selected for a filled centre.



demeter

# Chicory Sugar loaf *Cichorium intybus*

**Raise in seed bed:** from mid of June till mid of July for planting out from mid of July till mid of August

**Seed germination temperature:** 20-25 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 30 x 40 cm

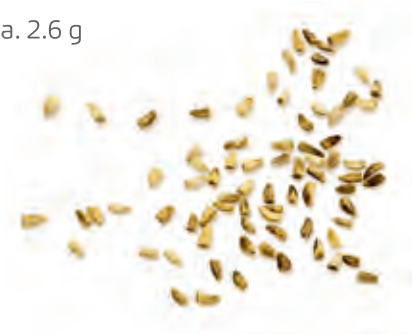
**Optimal amount of plants:** 8-9 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 1.4 g, Sugar loaf ca. 2.6 g

**Pelleted form:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** COL, PAN, RGP, SR



**G390**

## Zuckerhut

b-d EHZ

Forms long shaped and pointed heads. A winter salad with a more delicate taste than endive. Can withstand light frosts. Firm heads can be stored until ca. January. The leaves have spicy-nutty, slightly bitter flavour.



demeter





**G690**  
**Radicchio '506 TT'**

A radicchio (type Palla Rossa) with a striking bright red colour that matures evenly. Matures in around 80-90 days. High yielding, low susceptibility to internal rotting and stores well. Also available in pelleted form.



Variety breeding of radicchio



**G691**  
**Radicchio 'Treviso 206 TT'**

Compact, long-leaved Treviso growing 18-22 cm high. Deep red colour with white leaf stems. Matures in around 90-100 days. Also available in pelleted form.



**Catalogna/  
Puntarelle**

*Cichorium intybus var. foliosum*

**Raise in seed bed:** March till mid of July for planting out from April till mid of August

**Seed germination temperature:** 20-25 °C

**Planting distance:** 25 x 30 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** ca. 13 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 1.3 g

**Pelleted form:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** COL, RGP, SR



**G688**  
**Aurelia**

Compact, bushy plants with dandelion-like leaves, 60 cm tall. Quick growing and very healthy. The slightly bitter leaves can be picked either singly or as an entire rosette. Can be cooked or used in salad. Also available in pelleted form.



**G797**  
**Rossa Italia**

b-d EHZ

Catalogna type with deep red leaf ribs and dark green dandelion-like leaves. Upright growth reaching 40 cm. Can be harvested as a complete rosette cut as single leaves. Good secondary growth after the first cut. Pleasant bitter taste.



**Chicory**

*Cichorium intybus*

**Direct sowing:** beginning till end of May

**Planting distance:** 40-50 x 12 cm  
Note: sow more thickly and thin out to the required spacing

**Optimal amount of plants:** ca. 25 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 1-2 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** 5-10 g/a;  
ca. 15 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 1.3 g

**Multiplier:** JJ, OGH, RGH, ROS



**G652**  
**Macun**

S. Widmer



A high yielding chicory variety for commercial production, suitable for forcing in soil or water. Uniform chicons that are compact and firm. For mid season forcing (mid November to end of January). Moderately vigorous leaves.



**G395**  
**Etardo**

J. Jacobs



Developed from Tardivo. For mid to late forcing. Harvest December till March. Recommended for forcing in soil. Forms heavy, firm chicons. Delicious, pure chicory taste.





# Squash *Cucurbita maxima*, *Cucurbita pepo*, *Cucurbita moschata*

**Raise in seed bed:** end of April till beginning of May for planting out from mid of May after the last frosts

**Direct sowing:** from mid of May after the last frosts

**Seed germination temperature:** above 20 °C, with low variations in temperature day/night

**Planting distance:** 120-200 x 50-100 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 1-1.3 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 2-3 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 200-500 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

Hokkaido (red): at least 95 % germination

**Multiplier:** APH, BGH, BOL, DF, DT, FJO, FRE, HEP, HÖR, KHS, KIF, MAG, MF, MW, OTT, PEN, RH, ROS, SR, SVO, SWE, UB, WOB



Variety	Botanical name	Time to maturity in days	Fruit weight	Trailing	Edible skin
Red Kuri	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	110	1.2-1.5 kg	yes	yes
Solor	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	105	1.1 kg	yes	yes
Fictor	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	105	1-1.2 kg	yes	yes
Green Hokkaido	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	110	1.5-2 kg	yes	yes
Blue Kuri	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	100	1-2 kg	yes	yes
Blue Ballet	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	100	1-3 kg	yes	yes
Rouge vif d'Etampes (Roter Zentner)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	110	5-25 kg	yes	no
Bischofsmütze	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	110	1-1.5 kg	yes	yes
Nutterbutter	<i>Cucurbita moscha</i>	130-140	0.8-1.2 kg	yes	no
Butternut Waltham	<i>Cucurbita moscha</i>	125	1.5-2 kg	yes	no
Muscat de Provence	<i>Cucurbita moscha</i>	125-130	5-15 kg	yes	yes
Futsu Black	<i>Cucurbita moscha</i>	125	1-2 kg	yes	yes
Sweet Dumpling	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	105	0.5-0.6 kg	yes	yes
Bush Delicata	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	110	0.5-0.7 kg	yes	yes
Table Queen	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	120	0.5-0.7 kg	yes	yes
Filamento	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	100	1-3 kg	yes	no
Patisson blanc	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Harvest similar to courgette	0.5-0.7 kg	no	yes
Zaphito	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Harvest similar to courgette	0.25-0.4 kg	no	yes
Jack o'Lantern	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	125	3 kg	yes	no



**G262**

**Red Kuri**

Kultursaat EHZ

Broad and round, orange, trailing Hokkaido squash with yellow flesh. Good storage quality. Sow ca. 10,000-12,000 seeds/ha. High yielding. Produces acceptably large fruits even in less favourable areas. Fine nutty flavour.



**G606**

**Solor**

A trailing, orange coloured, thick fleshed Hokkaido squash with uniform shape. Very good storage quality. Sow between 10,000-12,000 seeds/ha. Solor is somewhat darker and smaller in comparison to Red Kuri.



**G614**

**Fictor**

Trailing Hokkaido-variety with small, pendulous, glowing red fruits. Very uniform and with a beautiful round fruit form. Early ripening. Variety with the best storage quality. Liable to stay small under less favourable conditions. Sow ca. 10,000-12,000 seeds/ha.





**G263**  
**Green Hokkaido**

Green, trailing Hokkaido variety. Notable for its specially fine flavour and its long storage capacity. It should be marketed in succession to Red Kuri. Dark green skin, fruit flesh yellow to orange. Particularly delicate flavour, the skin is edible too.



**G263A**  
**Blue Kuri**

b-d EHZ  
Japanese Hokkaido-variety with grey blue fruits. Weight of fruit varies between 1 and 2 kg. Each trailing plant has 4-5 fruits. Stores for up to six months. Very good flavour.



**G268**  
**Blue Ballet**

Kultursaat EHZ  
Round, slightly pear shaped fruits with turquoise to blue-green skin and firm yellow-orange flesh. Each plant 1-2 fruits. Good keeper. Slight floury consistency with strongly developed nutty flavour.



**G261**  
**Rouge vif d'Etampes**  
(Roter Zentner)

b-d EHZ  
Trailing, vigorous, with very large flattened round, orange to orange red fruits. Flesh yellow orange. Stores a long time. Weight 5-25 kg.



**G256**  
**Bischofsmütze**

b-d EHZ  
Trailing, multicoloured red-white-green. Its characteristic form makes it very decorative, but it can also be eaten. Orange coloured flesh. Stores very well. Sweet taste.



**G266**  
**Butternut Waltham**

b-d EHZ  
Trailing kitchen squash with a remarkable pear shape. The fawn coloured fruits are very practical for the kitchen because the orange coloured flesh is free of seeds throughout its 30 cm length; There is a small seed cavity at the end of the fruit. Stores very well, fine nutty taste. Weight 1.5-2 kg. Late maturing.



**G722**  
**Nutterbutter**

b-d EHZ  
A uniform, small-sized butternut squash with fruits weighing between 0.8-1.2 kg. Late maturing and resistant to powdery mildew. Good flavour.



**G265**  
**Muscat de Provence**

b-d EHZ  
Trailing, vigorous variety with dark green, flattened, round and ribbed fruits which gain a yellowy grey shimmer as they ripen. Flesh orange red. Late ripening, stores well when well matured. Warmth loving and especially suited to a wine growing climate. Excellent taste.



Squash





**G259**  
**Futsu Black**

b-o EHZ  
Moschata squash. Trailing and warmth loving, with relatively long development time. Fruit start off dark green and as they ripen they turn beige and finally gain a grey sheen. Inside they are brilliant orange. It has an exceptionally fruity flavour. Stores well.



**G812**  
**Bush Delicata**

b-d EHZ  
A bush-type squash with only a slight trailing tendency. It has small, long-shaped fruits that grow close to the main stem like courgettes. Beige-green striped edible skin and light orange flesh. Healthy, vigorous plants with a high yielding potential. Particularly good flavour reminiscent of chestnuts.



**G267**  
**Sweet Dumpling**

b-d EHZ  
A small fruited squash with a decorative skin that can also be used for decorative purposes. The fruit has a creamy white background colour and green ribs. Stores for 3-4 months. The orange flesh has a distinct chestnut like flavour and tastes very good.



**G747**  
**Table Queen**

b-d EHZ  
Decorative, drop-shaped, longitudinally furrowed fruits with a dark green skin and yellow flesh. Exceptionally long storage capacity. Rather slow growing, very aromatic and nutty when fully ripened.



**G654**  
**Filamento**

b-d EHZ  
A squash with long, yellowish fruits. When cooked the flesh breaks down into spaghetti-like threads. The skin cannot be eaten. Fruits weigh between 1-3 kg.



**G258**  
**Patisson blanc**

b-d EHZ  
Bush type. Flat, round, cream coloured squash, waved or serrated along the edge. Stores for a limited period. Mild in flavour. Eat young with skin like courgettes.



**G254**  
**Zaphito**

U. Behrendt  
Zaphito is botanically a squash but can be used as young fruit like a courgette. The skin is edible too. The fruits should be harvested when they are 8-12 cm long and with a pale green colour. The fruits have yellow flesh. The plants are non-trailing but can grow 1 metre long. The taste is reminiscent of fresh peas.



**G255**  
**Jack o'Lantern**

b-d EHZ  
Typical Halloween pumpkin. The plant is slightly trailing. The mature golden yellow fruits can weigh up to 3 kg and can keep for about four months.



# Melons *Cucumis melo, Citrullus lanatus*

**Raise in seed bed:** for greenhouse: from end of March for planting out from mid of April, start harvesting from mid of July  
for open ground: end of April for planting out from mid of May, start harvesting from August

**Seed germination temperature:** 23-26 °C

**Planting distance:** 100 x 50-100 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 1-2 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 2-3 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 25-30 g, watermelon ca. 45 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** EYS, FRE, MF, MHI, PEN, RGP



**G667**

## Murrmel (Charentais melon)

S. Eysermanns

Free growing Charentais Melon with an even setting of fruit and an average weight of 600 g. Cantaloupe, which is simple to grow. Specially suitable for growing in a greenhouse and training them up. But the outdoor cultivation is also possible. Particularly aromatic flavour.



**G276**

## Petit Gris de Rennes (Cantaloupe)

High yielding melon with fruits weighing between 500 and 800 g, which require less warmth to ripen than most. The fruit is ripe when cracks appear in the fruit stalk and the fruit separates easily. Cantaloupe with sweet, orange fruit flesh, early ripening and aromatic.



**G277**

## Sugar Baby (Watermelon)

Sweet fruits with a dark green skin and salmon coloured flesh, weighs up to 3 kg. A soil covering of black mulching material favours growth and ripening. Outdoor cultivation only possible in warm climates, otherwise the fruit won't ripen. Don't harvest too soon, only when the runners and fruit stem have dried out. Water melons can be kept for about ten days at 8-10°C.



# Ridge cucumbers *Cucumis sativus*

**Raise in seed bed:** from beginning of May for planting out from mid of May

**Direct sowing:** from mid/end of May

**Seed germination temperature:** 23-26 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 100 x 50 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** ca. 2 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 2 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** 10-15 g/a

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 20-25 g

**Multiplier:** BGH, MHI



**G170**

## Vorgebirgstrauben

b-d EHZ

A cucumber for processing with many small, dark green fruits with firm flesh. Mixed flowering variety. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



**G776**

## Liefje

C. Nagel

Visually appealing, mixed flowering cucumber for processing with harmonious, somewhat stocky fruit with a strong shine, dark peel and few prickles. Also great for snacking. The variety is productive till the end of the season after a somewhat late start. Good leaf health, long season. Very good aromatic taste.





# Salad cucumbers *Cucumis sativus*

**Raise in seed bed:** for heated greenhouse: from mid of February for planting out mid of March  
for cold greenhouse: beginning of April for planting out beginning of May

**Direct sowing:** open ground: from mid of May, only ridge and pickling varieties

**Seed germination temperature:** 23-26 °C

**Planting distance:** 100-150 x 30-40 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** ca. 2 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 2 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** direct sowing 20-30 g/a

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 15-30 g

**Precision seed:** at least 95 % germination

**Cultivation note:** Mixed flowered varieties should not be grown in the same greenhouse as female only varieties.

**Multiplier:** AUE, BGH, CBR, DHC, FJO, GAT, GKR, HÖR, MW, PEN, RGP, ROS, SVO, UB, WAT



**G172**

## Helena

U. Behrendt



Parthenocarpic cucumber for protected cropping. Forms long smooth fruits of a mid to deep green colour. The variety bred in north Germany is susceptible to tip burn in hot situations, hence the need to provide shade. Helena may form the odd male flower if under stress. The fruits are of an exceptional flavour.



**G714**

## Cleopha

U. Behrendt



Very vigorous, parthenocarpic 'snake' cucumber for the greenhouse with 30 cm long fruits. Fine, smooth, dark green cucumber with very little cork ribbing. Long harvesting period, robust, also suitable for extensive cultivation conditions.



**G813**

## Kalomira

U. Behrendt



A vigorous seedless mini cucumber with smooth skinned and slim fruits. 18 cm long fruits, mid-green in colour and weighing around 200 g. Good potential yields and a fresh crisp taste.



**G176**

## Arola

C. Nagel



Arola is a mixed flowering slender cucumber for the greenhouse with long, mid to dark green fruits, which are slightly prickly. It has a thicker skin than most slender cucumbers but can be also eat with its skin. Arola is a very resilient cucumber showing strong resistance to pests and disease and can therefore be harvested well into the autumn. Arola is a real cucumber taste experience! Attention: the fruits are primarily borne on the side shoots. Don't remove them otherwise the fruit is removed too. The side shoots should be trained unshortened.





**G680**  
**La Diva**

b-d EHZ  
Vigorous, healthy mini-cucumber with well formed 20 cm long, smooth skinned fruits. Produces both male and female flowers. Late variety. Resistant to powdery mildew. Particularly good flavour.



**G174**  
**Tanja**

b-d EHZ  
Good yielding, mixed flowering variety for open air cultivation (outdoor cucumber). The fruits are dark green, slim and around 20-25 cm long. Slightly prickly. Totally without bitterness.



**G175**  
**Persika**

H. Spieß  
Good yielding, mixed flowering salad cucumber with green medium long, smooth skinned fruits, ca. 20 cm long. Suited to both outdoor and greenhouse cultivation. Because of its compact form well suited as a snack cucumber. Very good flavour, virtually no bitterness.



**Courgette** *Cucurbita pepo convar. giromontiina*

**Raise in seed bed:** from mid of April for planting out from mid of May after the last frosts

**Direct sowing:** from mid of May

**Seed germination temperature:** 18-20 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 100 x 100 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 1 plant/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 3 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** ca. 170 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** AUG, DT, FRE, HEP, MW, PAV, RGP, RH, ROS, SR



Courgette | Cucumbers



**G620**  
**Serafina**

K. Becker  
Compact growing courgette, which because of its open growth pattern, is easy to harvest. Well formed, cylindrical. Dark green marbled, gleaming fruit. Well balanced between vegetative growth and fruiting. Relatively resistant to powdery mildew, good regenerative capacity in autumn.



**G818**  
**Inizia**

F. Kanso  
Dark green, cylindrical courgettes with uniform relatively long fruits for growing outdoors. Fast-growing, healthy plants. Early to mature and continuous production. Early-maturing and even regrowth of young leaves. Relatively high yielding potential. Easy to harvest as the plants grow with an open habit.



**G449**  
**Alberello**

b-d EHZ  
The light-coloured, rankless and marbled fruits grow cylindrically and slightly curved. Open growth, generous and early fruit formation. The flesh has a delicate consistency and a particularly fine buttery taste.







**G823**  
**Malachita**

K. Becker

*Being tested. Seed for trialling.* Low, open-growing courgette with light green striped fruits that can be easily harvested by twisting off the plant. Early maturing and relatively homogeneous. Pretty fruit shape, quite compact, smooth-skinned and very uniform. Stores well after harvest. Highly robust to powdery mildew.



**G450**  
**Cocozele von Tripolis**

b-d EHZ

Undemanding variety with vigorous growth. Long, green, striped fruits. Potential for high yields. Very good taste. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



**G451**  
**Zuboda**

b-d EHZ

Non-trailing variety with green, slightly marbled, long fruits with a small seed cavity. Early and good cropper.



**G763**  
**Solara**

K. Becker

Productive, healthy courgette with glowing yellow fruits. Short barrel-shaped fruits with a yellow-green neck. The plants do not branch and display a strong and open growth making the harvest of courgettes easy. Yellow spots on the leaves of young plants are typical of yellow courgettes. Good post harvest keeping quality.



bioverita



**G254**  
**Zaphito**

U. Behrendt

Zaphito is botanically a squash but can be used as young fruit like a courgette. The skin is edible too. The fruits should be harvested when they are 8-12 cm long and with a pale green colour. The fruits have yellow flesh. The plants are non-trailing but can grow 1 metre long. The taste is reminiscent of fresh peas.



bioverita



**Cultivation Tip**

The zucchini varieties Serafina, Solara and Malachita can all be easily harvested without a knife. Simply grasp the fruit gently at the base and twist it off the plant with a slight turning motion. This method not only speeds up the harvest but also reduces the risk of spreading viruses and other diseases that can occur with knives. Additionally, these three varieties complement each other beautifully in marketing, adding colour and diversity to the vegetable box.



# Pepper

*Capsicum annuum, Capsicum frutescens, Capsicum chinense*

**Raise in seed bed:** for greenhouse: January till end of February for planting out from beginning of March till beginning of May  
for open ground: from beginning of March till beginning of April for planting out from beginning till end of May

**Seed germination temperature:** 20-24 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 70 x 50 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 2.5-3 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 0.5-1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 6-7.5 g

**Precision seed:** at least 85 % germination

**Multiplier:** BOL, CBR, COL, FJO, GAT, HDI, HÖR, MF, MHI, MRE, PEN, PLW, QBT, RH, ROS, RS, SR, SVO, UB, WIT



Variety	Botanical name	Type	Shape of fruit	Colour when ripe	Thick-ness of flesh	Ripening
Pantos	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	long, pointed, three cornered	dark green - dark red	thick	late
Resi	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	long, pointed, three cornered	dark green - dark red	thick	medium early
Corno Rosso	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	long, pointed, three cornered	dark green - dark red	thick	medium early
Corno Giallo	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	long, pointed, three cornered	green - yellow	thick	medium early
Lady Lou	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	long, pointed, three cornered	lime-green - orange	thin	medium early
Kyra	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	long, pointed, three cornered	lime-green - orange	thin - medium	early
Zazu	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	long, pointed, three cornered	lime-green - yellow	medium	medium early
Sweet Dreams	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	long, pointed, three cornered	light yellow - red	thin	very early
Ferenc Tender	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	pointed, three cornered	light yellow - red	thick	early
Yolo Wonder	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	stocky	dark green - red	thick	medium early
Alfonsina	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	ribbed, stocky	green - deep yellow	thick	medium
Yellow California Wonder	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	stocky	green - deep yellow	thick	medium
Chocobell	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	stocky	dark green - red brown	thick	medium early
Pusztagold	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	blunt ended	light yellow - red	medium	medium early
Liebesapfel	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	round	green - red	thick	medium early
Padron	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	bell pepper	short, narrow	green	thin	medium
Fritz	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	crisp pepper	short, conical, blunt ended	green - red	thick	medium early
Flynn	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	crisp pepper	short, conical, blunt ended	green - orange	thick	early
Radja	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	crisp pepper	short, conical, blunt ended	green - yellow	thick	early
Türkischer Gewürzpaprika	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	spice pepper	long, conical, blunt ended	dark green - red	thick	medium early
De Cayenne	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	chilli pepper	long, narrow	green - red	thin	medium
Gelbes Rüsselchen	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	chilli pepper	long, narrow	green - yellow	thin	early
Jalapeno Ruben	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	chilli pepper	short, narrow, rounded	green - red	thick	medium late
Red Gunda	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	chilli pepper	long, narrow	green - red	thin	early
Lila Luzi	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	chilli pepper	short, three cornered	purple - yellow - orange - red	thin	medium
Habanero orange	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	chilli pepper	short, three cornered	green-yellow - orange	thin	medium early
NuMex Suave	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	chilli pepper	short, wrinkled	green - yellow	thin	early

Pepper



## Bell pepper

This term includes a number of varieties of different shapes and colours. They all have one thing in common – their mild taste.



G299

### Pantos

R. Specht

Long shaped variety with pointed (ca. 20 cm long, 200 g heavy) large, gleaming dark green, late fruit that ripen to red. The variety is notable for its enormous growing power and its health. Robust against earth borne diseases. The thick walled, ripe, red fruits are particularly tasty and a real experience for the palate!



demeter



G810

### Resi

b-d EHZ

A very sturdy outdoor pepper, a red-fruited Bullhorn pepper that bears plenty of fruit. Thick fleshed, heavy fruits that can be easily picked off the plant. High yielding potential. Fruits weigh around 200 g. Very healthy, robust and vigorous medium-early maturing. Juicy fruits with mild flavour.



demeter



G677

### Corno Rosso

b-d EHZ

High yielding, medium early bull horn type with thick skinned fruit that turn red as they ripen. 17-20 cm long, 200-300 g in weight. Strong tall growing plants. Fine flavour.



demeter



G642

### Corno Giallo

b-d EHZ

Heavy yielding, early maturing bull horn variety with thick walled, heavy, yellow-ripening fruits. Fruits grow 17-20 cm long and weigh 200-300 g. Good taste.



demeter



G754

### Lady Lou

I. Attrot

From light green to orange, an early ripening pointed pepper with minimal seed base. Thin-walled around 18-22 cm long fruits. Strong and tall-growing. Long harvest period. For growing under cover. Sweet and aromatic in flavour.



demeter



G752

### Kyra

B. Vosselman

Sweet pointed pepper with an open, high growth. The long-shaped fruits quickly ripen from pale green to orange and grow to 20-22 cm. Fruits keep well after picking. Robust plants whose fruits will still ripen during cooler weather at the end of the season. Very good, sweet taste.



G753

### Zazu

B. Vosselman

Sweet pointed pepper with an open tall growth. The long-shaped fruits change from pale green to yellow and can grow to 18-22 cm in length. Robust plants whose fruits will still ripen in cooler weather at the end of the season. Fruits keep well and have a very good flavour.



demeter



G303B

### Sweet Dreams

T. Ritter

High yielding, vegetable paprika of peperoni type: long up to 15 cm, narrow tapering fruits, about 3 cm wide. Light yellow ripening to red. Well suited for outdoor cultivation. Mild flavour.



demeter



**G309A**

## Ferenc Tender

ReinSaat

Early ripening paprika with light yellow, pointed fruits, which ripen to a brilliant red.



**G300**

## Yolo Wonder

b-d EHZ

Large, glistening dark green ripening to red, thick fleshed fruit of stocky form. Particularly suited to grow in a greenhouse. Healthy growth and relatively early ripening. High yielding. Good taste.



**G685**

## Alfonsina

b-d EHZ

Developed from Afrodita. A pepper ripening from green to yellow-orange with compact, stocky, strongly ribbed, thick-walled fruits up to 200 g. Medium-fast development time. Heavy individual fruits. Uniform growth. Specially suited for growing under glass or plastic. Potential for high yields. Exceptionally good flavour.



**G751**

## Yellow California Wonder

b-d EHZ

Medium-tall thick-skinned pepper with heart-shaped fruit that ripen to orange-yellow. Fruits weigh around 185g. Thick-walled fruits which break off easily when picked. Good potential yield.



**G742**

## Chocobell

b-d EHZ

Dwarf to medium-tall, thick-walled pepper with dark green, thick skinned fruits that ripen to red-brown. Medium-early, fruit weigh an average of 160g. Specially suitable for growing under cover. Very aromatic taste.



**G306**

## Pusztagold

b-d EHZ

Medium early, high yielding paprika with pale yellow, large, stump ended fruit. Also suited for outdoor cultivation. Bright red ripening. Mild, yet aromatic flavour, can also be consumed raw while still green.



**G661**

## Liebesapfel

b-d EHZ

Well known, traditional connoisseur variety with round, tomato-shaped fruits. Thick fleshed and ripening from green to red. Also suitable for outdoor cultivation. Exceptional flavour. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



**G755**

## Padron

Tall growing, very high yielding variety. Many, small thin-skinned fruits. Very productive right into the autumn. The fruits are entirely green up to 5 cm in length and recommended for frying. Larger fruits become hot. Known as "Pimientos de Padros" (classic Spanish tapas) and also "Russian Roulette pepper" because even the small peppers can be hot.



**G740**

## Fritz

I. Attrot

Low growing and compact mini-pepper. Medium early ripening and potential for a high yield. Robust and vigorous. Very sturdy. 10 to 12 cm long, slightly conical, thick-walled fruits which ripen from green to carmine red. Especially suited for outdoor cultivation and growing in tubs or raised beds. The fruits keep very well after harvest. Aromatic and delicious.







**G721**

### Flynn

B. Vosselman

Flynn is a robust snack pepper variety with a low growth habit and it stands well. It has bright orange, thick fleshed fruit that are about 7-8 cm long and weigh 40 g. Well arranged plant form with fruit that are easily picked and ripen early. The high yield means that that a regular cropping is possible. Especially suitable for growing outdoors. Very good taste.



**G720**

### Radja

B. Vosselman

Radja, a yellow snack pepper is a robust, low-growing and stable variety. The bright yellow fruits grow to 7-8 cm in length and weigh around 30-40 g. The fruit hang well, are easy to harvest and ripen early. Thanks to the high yield, regular cropping is possible. Especially suitable for open ground cultivation. Very good flavour.



## Cultivation Tip

Growing peppers in the open field offers several advantages:

- Allows for varied crop rotations
- Plants experience less stress from extreme peak temperatures
- The risk of soil salinization is generally lower in open fields
- Open field cultivation is more extensive and requires less labor
- Peppers are planted in May, so the growing season starts no earlier than March, resulting in a growing period of only 50-60 days.

One of the main goals in breeding open-field peppers is to develop varieties with stable stems and strong root systems, so that additional support is not needed.

From our range, Resi (G810), Flynn (G721), Radja (G720), and Ferenc Tender (G309A) already meet this criterion. Varieties that require support or trellis in open-field cultivation include Fritz (G740), Pusztagold (G306), and, as a beautiful rarity, the Liebesapfel (G661).



Pepper

## Chili pepper

These plants love warmth even more than the vegetable pepper and are more or less hot to the taste, which is classified on a scale of 0 (mild) to 10 (extremely hot).



**G674**

### Türkischer Gewürzpaprika

RS b-d EHZ

Hot, early mid-season paprika with thin-skinned blunt ended fruits that ripen from dark green to red. 7-8 cm long. Suitable for fresh consumption as well as for drying. Sharpness grade: 3.



**G304**

### De Cayenne

b-d EHZ

Hot chilli with 10-12 cm long, slim, green fruits. Ripens to red. Relatively tall growing, good potential yield. Sharpness grade: 6.







**G778**  
**Gelbes Rüsselchen**

b-d EHZ  
Golden yellow chilli with bent fruits. Good yield as a result of its early maturity - 60 days from planting. Fruit weigh about 10 g and are 10-14 cm long. Since they grow to 80-100 cm tall and have long side shoots, support is recommended. Suitable for growing outdoors in tubs. Very pleasant flavour and a good degree of sharpness. Sharpness grade: 5.



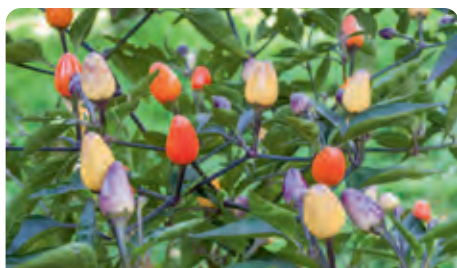
**G657**  
**Jalapeno Ruben**

ReinSaat  
A very productive, thick fleshed chili. Fruits are about 7 cm long with rounded points and turn red as they ripen. Suitable for both indoor and outdoor cultivation. Suberisation is typical for this variety. A pleasant fruity spiciness. Sharpness grade: 3.



**G804**  
**Red Gunda**

b-d EHZ  
High-yielding Thai chili with 7-12 cm long red fruits that grow in upright clusters on the plant. The fruit set is very abundant, with a fruit weight of approximately 3 g. Plants grow up to 80-100 cm. Particularly suitable for pots or containers, as well as outdoor cultivation. Good drying properties. Pleasant chili aroma. Sharpness grade: 7.



**G684**  
**Lila Luzi**

b-d EHZ  
A decorative small fruited chili with purple leaves. Fruits change from purple via yellow and orange to red as they ripen. Particularly attractive when grown in pots and tubs. Can also be grown in open ground. Sharpness grade: 7. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



**G673**  
**Habanero Orange**

ReinSaat  
Very hot, fruity-aromatic Habanero. The lantern shaped fruits ripen from green-yellow to orange. Especially good in fiery sauces, best used fresh, some of the flavour is lost through drying. Ripening time: around 100 days. Warmth and early propagation is very important! Sharpness grade: 9-10. Very hot!



**G777**  
**NuMex Suave**

b-o EHZ  
Early ripening, bright yellow Habanero chili with thin-walled, shiny fruits weighing around 20 g and with a diameter of 6-8 cm. Period of productive and regular harvesting, keep well after harvest. Not suitable for drying. Growing height 100-120 cm. Also good for growing in tubs outdoors. Very fruity flavour, mild strength. Sharpness grade: 3.





# Tomatoes *Solanum lycopersicum*



**Raise in seed bed:** for greenhouse: from January till beginning of April for planting out from March till mid of May for open ground: from March till beginning of April for planting out from beginning till end of May

**Seed germination temperature:** 18-22 °C

**Planting distance:** greenhouse in double rows ca. 75 x 40-60 cm open ground ca. 100 x 50 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 2-3 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 0.5-1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 3-4 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** BGH, BOL, CBR, CHE, COL, CUL, DHC, FJO, FRE, GAT, GOL, MF, MHI, MTB, MW, PEN, PLW, QBT, RGP, RH, ROS, SR, SVO, SWE, UB, WH

Variety	Type	Colour	Shape of fruit	Fruit weight	Ripening	Suitable for growing
Pilu	normal	red	round	80-100 g	medium early	🏠
Tica	normal	red	round	70-80 g	medium early	🏠🏠
Bolstar Granda	normal	red	round	100 g	medium early	🏠
Matina	normal	red	round	70-80 g	early	🏠🏠
Hellfrucht	normal	red	round	80 g	medium early	🏠
Dorenia	normal	red	round oval	60-70 g	medium early	🏠
Quadro	normal	red	oval	70 g	medium	🏠
Bellarubin	normal	red-brown	round oval	80-90 g	medium	🏠🏠
Goldene Königin	normal	yellow	round	60-70 g	medium	🏠🏠
Green Zebra	normal	green - yellow	round	100-120 g	medium	🏠🏠
Berner Rose	beef heart tomato	pale red	round	150-250 g	medium	🏠🏠
St. Pierre	beef heart tomato	red	flattened round	100-150 g	medium	🏠🏠
Sonnenherz	oxheart tomato	yellow	heart-shaped	250-350 g	early	🏠🏠
Heart of Gold	oxheart tomato	yellow	heart-shaped	340 g	medium	🏠🏠
San Marzano	plum tomato	red	elongated	90 g	medium	🏠🏠
Marmorossa	plum tomato	red	elongated	200 g	medium	🏠🏠
Donnavita	plum tomato	red	elongated	50 g	medium	🏠🏠
Rio Grande	plum tomato	red	round oval	125-140 g	early	🏠🏠
Trixi	cherry tomato	red	round oval	20 g	medium	🏠🏠
<b>New!</b> KS-TOT-CHE-Traube	cherry tomato	red	round	20 g	medium	🏠🏠
Zuckertraube	cherry tomato	red	round	20-25 g	medium	🏠🏠
Goldiana	cherry tomato	orange	flattened round	20 g	medium early	🏠🏠
Yellow Submarine	cherry tomato	yellow	pear shaped	20 g	medium	🏠🏠
Black Cherry	cherry tomato	dark purple	round	25 g	medium	🏠🏠
Datella	cherry tomato	red	date-shaped	10-15 g	early	🏠🏠
Ormato	cherry tomato	orange	date-shaped	15 g	early	🏠🏠
Philamina	cherry tomato	red	round	12 g	early	🏠
Ruthje	cocktail tomato	red	round, slightly heart shaped	40-55 g	medium	🏠🏠
Duttingold	outdoor tomato	yellow	round	50-60 g	medium	🏠
Primabella	outdoor tomato	red	round	25-30 g	medium early	🏠
Resibella	outdoor tomato	red	round	50 g	medium	🏠
Bogus Frucht	balcony tomato	red	round	40 g	very early	🏠
Rotkäppchen	balcony tomato	red	round	50 g	very early	🏠
<b>New!</b> Sterntaler	balcony tomato	red	round	5 g	early	🏠
Golden Currant	wild tomato	yellow	round	6 g	early	🏠
Rote Murrel	wild tomato	red	round	3 g	early	🏠

🏠 = under glass 🏠 = open ground (protection recommended) 🏠 = open ground



**Normal**

Round tomatoes weighing from 60g to 120 g. They are often sold on the vine, making varieties which ripen evenly on the vine most desirable.



**G418**

**Pilu**

R. Specht



Strongly growing, mid - early tomato for protected cropping. The fruits are bright, rich red, fairly firm, good tasting, juicy and good for daily picking and direct marketing.



**G419**

**Tica**

R. Specht



Second early, high yield tomato with short inter-nodes for protected cropping. Beautiful, shiny very firm fruits that can ripen on the plants for a long time. Can also be harvested in racemes. Because of the long storage life, Tica is also good for supplying wholesalers.



**G671**

**Bolstar Granda**

B. Vosselman

Strong growing, very healthy, late maturing red tomato for growing under glass and plastic. Firm round fruits. Very split resistant.



**G422**

**Matina**

b-d EHZ

Very early maturing outdoor tomato, also suitable for protected cultivation. Potato leaved variety with medium large, glowing red and burst proof fruits. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



**G420**

**Hellfrucht**

b-d EHZ

Robust, high yielding outdoor tomato. Light coloured fruit that are burst proof even with changeable weather, resistant. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



**G626**

**Dorenia**

C. Matthes



Medium early, very vigorous tomato with rounded oval, split resistant fruits. Very healthy plants particularly resistant to potato blight. Good yields. Well developed fruity flavour. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



**G430**

**Quadro**

H. Spieß



Strong growing staking tomato with a high yield that is suitable for both indoor and outdoor cultivation. Resistant to Phytophthora. The oval fruits are highly marketable and particularly suited to processing. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



**G423**

**Goldene Königin**

b-d EHZ

Semi-vigorous staking cordon tomato with round, golden yellow fruit of medium size. Mild, aromatic flavour, low acidity. Speciality for amateur gardeners.







**G802**  
**Bellarubin**

S. Wedemeyer  
Vigorous ordinary type of tomato with relatively large, oval, dark red to brown ripe fruits. Fruits weigh around 110 g. High yielding potential, very even harvest through to the end of the season. Balanced aromatic taste.



**G749**  
**Green Zebra**

b-d EHZ  
Medium-late speciality tomato with striped fruits that ripen to a yellow-green. Green juicy flesh and thin skin. Vigorous plants with close inter-nodes and high yielding potential. Rich aromatic taste.



**Beefheart tomatoes**

Beef tomatoes form large, soft fruits with little jelly around the seeds. Weighing from 100g to over 200g. Pinching out of the of the 1st and optionally 2nd panicle to max. 3 fruits recommended. Positive influence on the development of the plant and the fruit yield.



**G431**  
**Berner Rose**

Kultursaat EHZ  
A delicious beef tomato with large fruits, ideal as a specialty for market gardeners. Very attractive and distinctive, with a slightly pink fruit color and thin fruit skin.



**G424**  
**St. Pierre**

b-d EHZ  
Large fruited, productive, fleshy tomato with flattened round fruits. Fruit weight ca. 120 g. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



**G734**  
**Sonnenherz**

b-d EHZ  
Early oxheart tomato with open foliage and therefore easy to manage. Yellow-orange fruits ripening with red stripes, multi-chambered with a high proportion of fruit flesh and little gelatinous mass. Slight variation in fruit shapes. Very good aromatic and fruity flavour.



**G750**  
**Heart of Gold**

I. Attrot  
Healthy oxheart tomato with heart-shaped fruits that turn yellow when ripe. High potential yields, the fruits weigh around 340 g and are well coloured and even in shape. Easily managed plant form. Very good taste.



## Plum tomatoes

This variety is egg- or bottle-formed, has few seeds and a lot of flesh, making them a popular variety for use in the kitchen.



### G429 San Marzano

b-d EHZ  
Robust, strong growing variety, with elongated fruits that are particularly suited for tomato paste production. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



### G766 Marmorossa

b-d EHZ  
A Roma tomato with elongated, pointed fruits weighing 200g that ripen to red with flashes of yellow. The flesh of the fruit is firm. Very good flavour.



### G814 Donnavita

F. Jordan  
A fast-growing, red-fruited plum tomato with a high yielding potential. Firm 50 g fruits, attractive colour and firm fruit flesh of an agreeable consistency. Harmonious form and easy to cultivate, sweet and mild aromatic flavour.



"The variety exhibits good plant health with a slim structure, and the shiny fruits on the long fruit stems are eye-catching. The name Donnavita is a play on the Italian words 'Donna' (woman) and 'Vita' (life)."

Breeder Florian Jordan



### G809 Rio Grande

b-d EHZ  
A determinate (bush), high yielding red plum tomato with very firm fruits weighing 125-140 g. High yielding potential, also suited to outdoor production in protected areas. A very split-resistant tomato with a good flavour. Ideal for making tomato sauces. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



## Cherry/cocktail-tomatoes

Their small size makes cherry tomatoes a popular snack vegetable, often used as garnishing. Weight up to 30 g. Cocktail tomatoes weigh from 30 to 60 g.



New

### G831 KS-TOT-CHE-Traube

C. Henatsch  
*Being tested. Seed for trialling.* Uniform cherry tomatoes, with long, usually one-piece, vines and short distances between nodes. Fruit turns red when ripe and weighs approx. 20 g. Easy to care for, resistant and healthy plants with dark green leaves. Easy to harvest, sepals that remain attached to the fruit. Very good, harmonious flavour, balanced ratio between skin firmness and fruit flesh.

The cherry tomato KS-TOT-CHE-Traube excels even at harvest time - the fruits detach easily from the plant, with the calyx leaves staying firmly attached to the fruit. Additionally, the relatively uniform-sized fruits are also easy to store.







**G659**

**Trixi**

S. Wedemeyer

A healthy cherry tomato with harmonious growth. Split resistant, brilliant red, slightly oval fruits. Easy to manage with its fine form and short internodes. Good for bowls of 'cherry mix'. Also suitable for outdoor cultivation. Very good, sweet flavour.



bioverita



**G427**

**Zuckertraube**

b-d EHZ

Heavy cropping, relatively large cherry tomato with long bunches with red, appealing fruits. Vigorous. Side growths can also be trained. Very good, particularly sweet flavour.



**G689**

**Goldiana**

S. Wedemeyer

Orange, fine oval cherry tomato. A plant with vitality and an open well ordered growth pattern makes it easy to manage. Good leaf-to-fruit ratio, early to mid-season, easy-to-harvest fruits. Good yields, resistant to splitting, average keeping quality. Good for bowls of 'cherry mix'. Pleasant level of acidity and good consistent flavour.



bioverita



**G432**

**Yellow Submarine**

RS b-d EHZ

Yellow cherry tomato with an open growing habit. Potato leaf type. Many small, beautiful, pear shaped fruits growing in long racemes, delicious flavour. Because of its funny shape and good taste it is known as the 'children's tomato'.



**G623**

**Black Cherry**

RS b-d EHZ

Heavy yielding and vigorous cherry tomato with dark purple fruits. Good flavour and very healthy. Good for bowls of 'cherry mix'.



**G798**

**Datella**

F. Jordan

Red date tomato with an open tall growing habit, easy to cultivate. Firm fruits with a weight of 10-15 g and a uniform colour. Resistant to splitting. Easy to pick with sepals. Healthy plants, resistant to Cladosporium and blossom end rot. Aromatic, slightly sour taste.



bioverita



**G767**

**Ormato**

B. Vosselman

Cherry-date tomato, ripens to bright orange, well coloured. Firm-fleshed fruit with attractive ribs. Fruiting vines with 2-3 branches. Can be harvested with or without the sepals. Good yielding potential. Sweet and aromatic.



**G736**

**Philamina**

C. Matthes

Sturdy outdoor tomato with attractive, small, firm and well-coloured fruits. They have firm and attractive sepals, easy to harvest. Store for a long time. The plants are pretty to look, begin cropping early and continue for a long period. Very resistant to splitting. Cherry tomato with extremely good taste. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



bioverita



**G433**

**Ruthje**

U. Behrendt

Very bright red cocktail tomato, slightly heart shaped and with indentations round the stalk. Shiny, strong leaves with short internodes, good fruiting position. Not suited for truss harvesting. Exceptionally good flavour with balanced sweet/acid ratio.



bioverita



## Outdoor tomatoes

Tomato varieties for commercial outdoor cultivation must be characterized by very high resistance to *Phytophthora infestans* (late blight). These organic varieties have already proven themselves in cultivation and direct marketing.



G806

### Duttingold

C. Matthes



Vigorously growing, bright yellow, normal fruiting tomato for the open ground. Homogenous stand with high resistance to *Phytophthora* (potato blight). Health, firm fruits, very split-resistant. High yield potential, average fruit weight of about 60 g. Pleasantly aromatic, pronounced acidic taste.



G711

### Primabella

B. Horneburg

A very vigorous outdoor cherry tomatoe with medium-early red fruits and fine sepals. Very robust plants with dark green leaves, exceptionally resistant to *Phytophthora* (potato blight). Good, firm fruit that keep well. Well-rounded flavour, sweet-sour taste.



G735

### Resibella

B. Horneburg

Vigorous outdoor tomato plant with beautiful, well-coloured fruits and shiny skin. This cocktail tomato has a medium growth rate and is highly robust to *Phytophthora* (blight). It offers high yield potential and easy harvestability of the fruits.



## Already spotted?

This time, our cover motif reflects the growing interest in outdoor tomatoes. It features the cocktail tomato Resibella, which comes from the Organic Outdoor Tomato Project at the University of Kassel, and our gardening colleague Conny, who brings extensive experience and enthusiasm to our experimental work.



G629

### Bogus Fruchta

C. Matthes



Open growing, early ripening bush tomato with fruity-sweet tasting, round, red fruits. Pinching out side shoots is not necessary with this dwarf bush tomato. Height up to 65 cm. Plant should be supported with a stake. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



G434

### Rotkäppchen

b-d EHZ

Compact bush tomato with a relatively open growth habit and good tasting round fruits of the ordinary fruiting type. Height up to 55 cm. Very good for balconies and containers. With determinate bush types, the pinching out of side shoots is not necessary. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



## Balkony tomatoes

Balcony tomatoes are bush tomatoes characterized by limited growth, which makes them suitable for cultivation in flower pots.





New

**G800**  
**Sterntaler**

I. Attrot

*Being tested. Seed for trialling.* Compact and low-growing bush tomato with strong shoots that can carry a heavy crop of fruit without snapping off. The fruit can remain on the plant for a long time, providing a wide harvest window. Fruit weight approx. 5 g. Healthy and vigorous plants, resilient to drought stress. The plants produce a number of small, crispy in texture, very sweet and flavoursome fruits. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



**Wild tomatoes**  
*Solanum pimpinellifolium*

Wild tomatoes are less demanding than cultivated strains. Their nutrient demand is low. Too much compost and watering leads to strong leaf development and a reduction in fruit quality. They are much more resistant to leaf red (blight) than the usual kinds of tomato and therefore grow well outside. They grow as bushes, the side shoots should be selectively pinched out and the plants tied up a bit. If the side shoots of a few plants are trained up a pole, their fruit will ripen earlier. Due to their vigorous bushy growth, the plants can be grown in many different ways. The plants can be allowed to grow freely to at least 1 metre in height.



**G607**  
**Golden Currant**

Golden yellow tomato with cherry sized, sweet and tasty fruits. Resilient outdoor variety. Early and high yielding. Can also be grown in large pots on the balcony or patio. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



**G608**  
**Rote Murrel**

Very sweet, red, tiny fruits. Almost as vigorous as the Golden Currant. It needs a continuous temperature of around 24 degrees for propagation. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



**Aubergine** *Solanum melongena*

**Raise in seed bed:** for greenhouse: from January for planting out from March for open ground: from March for planting out in May

**Seed germination temperature:** 20-24 °C

**Planting distance:** greenhouse in double rows ca. 75 x 40-60 cm open ground ca. 100 x 50 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 2-3 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 0.5-1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 4-5 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** COL, CUL, MTB, PEN, RH, WIT





G641

### Zora

R. Specht

Vigorous market garden variety with long oval shaped, deep purple fruits. Sepals are only slightly prickly. Uniform fruits. Its harmonious form makes the plant easy to manage. Good typical aubergine taste.



bioverita



G681

### De Barbentane

EHZ

Very vigorous and healthy outdoor variety from France, with upright growth. Support is recommended. The fruits grow to around 20-25 cm long, have a long barrel shape and are dark to black in colour with a smooth, shiny skin. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



G780

### Lea

I. Attrot

Robust, vigorous aubergine for outdoor cropping with a dwarf (50cm high) growing habit. The oval purple-white streaked fruits have a pink flame pattern and weigh ca. 200-250 g. Flesh is firm with an aromatic taste. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



bioverita



## Physalis *Physalis peruviana*

**Raise in seed bed:** from mid of March for planting out from May

**Seed germination temperature:** 20-24 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 70 x 50 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** ca. 3 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 0.5-1 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 1-1.6 g

**Multiplier:** GAT



G646

### Schönbrunner Gold

b-d EHZ

Very vigorous plants with dark golden yellow berries for selling fresh. A large fruited selection from the horticultural research institute of Schönbrunn, Vienna. For open ground cultivation only. Support and training needed. Similar climatic condition to peppers and aubergines required. Very aromatic fruits with a sweet-sour taste.



Globe artichoke | Physalis | Aubergine

## Globe artichoke

*Cynara cardunculus*

**Raise in seed bed:** in February for planting from May

**Seed germination temperature:** 18-22 °C

**Planting distance:** ca. 100 x 60-75 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 1-2 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 35-40 g

**Cultivation note:** Can be harvested for up to 5 years if not affected by frost. Soak seeds in lukewarm water for 2-3 hours before sowing.

**Multiplier:** SR



New

G712

### Green Globe

b-d EHZ

Tall-growing artichoke with round, lightly spiked buds and healthy leaves. Initially slow to develop, but later very productive, including many side buds. Good yield in the first year; in milder locations, it can be grown as a perennial. The dark purple flowers are popular in floral arrangements.

Early planting from mid-April enhances reliable bud formation due to the cold stimulus in spring and can advance the start of the harvest, which may begin as early as the beginning of July. Harvest time is approximately 6-8 weeks. Regular harvesting is important; buds should be harvested with tightly adhering scale leaves.





# Sweet corn *Zea mays convar. saccharata*

**Direct sowing:** beginning of May till mid of June

**Planting distance:** single rows ca. 60 x 20-25 cm  
double rows 80-100 x 20-25 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** 6-10 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 3-5 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** ca. 1,000 seeds/a; 5-7 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 100-300 g

**Cultivation note:** Because of the danger of crossing they should be planted at least 500 m away from fodder maize crops and other sweet corn varieties.

**Precision seed:** at least 85 % germination

**Multiplier:** FRE, PAV, SR



**G455**

## Golden Bantam

b-d EHZ

Golden Bantam is an old variety (around since 1902). It is a medium sweet variety of sweet corn. The cobs are of very good quality if harvested when milk ripe. The conversion of sugar to starch proceeds more rapidly after being picked than with the extra sweet varieties. It is therefore essential that cobs are consumed fresh and within a day of picking. Pleasant flavour, less sweet than the hybrids. Speciality for amateur gardeners.



## Sweet corn, extra sweet

The process of transforming sugar into starch is (as with the so-called sh2 types) considerably slowed down. The varieties have a vigorous early development stage, are stable and robust. The cobs are large and regular. The plants have a medium to tall growth habit. The variation in height as compared to hybrids has no effect on the cob yield. An especially flavoursome taste with a considerable amount of sweetness.



## Damaun (early)

F. Ebner

Maturity (shortest period) ca. 85-95 days. Medium tall growth. The cobs are somewhat smaller than later varieties.



**G458**

## Tramunt (late)

F. Ebner

Maturity (late) ca. 100-105 days. Tall growth.



**G726**

## Sugrano

C. Matthes

Vigorous tall sweet corn. Cob size is similar to Tramunt. SH2 type with an intense sweetness and well rounded flavour. Around 100 days to maturity.



Sweet corn

# Leeks *Allium porrum*

**Raise in seed bed:**

early leeks: from mid of January for planting out in March  
 autumn leeks: February till March for planting out from  
 May till June

winter leeks: April till beginning of May for planting out  
 from beginning of July till beginning of August

**Seed germination temperature:** 16-18 °C

**Planting distance:** 30-40 x 8-15 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** early leeks till 25 plants/m<sup>2</sup>  
 autumn/winter leeks 12-16 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** 2-3 cm

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 2-4 g

**Precision seed:** at least 85 % germination

**Multiplier:** FRE, HÖR, MAL, PAV, PLW, SR,  
 SUE, WB, WDA, WIT



## Cultivation Tip

Growing leeks as transplant seedlings is successfully practiced on some farms. The major advantages include the freedom to choose varieties and the ability to plant directly after sowing. This way, the plants do not spend too much time in cold storage or on the farm in unsuitable weather conditions.



## Cultivation guide Leeks

■ Planting ■ Harvest

Variety	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Kulaures			■	■				■	■			
Prelat			■	■				■	■			
Philomene				■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Hannibal				■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Sevino					■	■	■			■	■	■
Haldor					■	■	■			■	■	■
Husky							■	■				■
Blaugrüner Winter	■	■					■	■				■
Freezo	■	■	■	■			■	■				■

Leeks



**G733**

### Kulaures

T. Heinze

Fast growing early leek. Bolt resistant, suitable for both early cropping and autumn cultivation. Plants with long shafts, upright leaves, minimal bulb formation and high yielding potential. Particularly good taste. Also available as seeding strips in 7.5 m rolls.



**G794**

### Prelat

V. Becher

A very early summer leek with thick, heavy shafts and upright leaf habit. Relatively dark-coloured leaves. Highly marketable yields and easy to clean.





## Autumn leeks

Slower-growing, darker variety, promising a very good harvest in autumn.



**G682**

### Philomene

C. Henatsch



Tall growing autumn leek with long and reasonably thick stems. Erect leaf arrangement, mid to late season growth. Rarely develops bulbs, readily cleaned, high yielding. Pleasant, aromatic and well balanced flavour.



**G323**

### Hannibal

b-d EHZ

Medium green, thick stemmed autumn leek with slightly drooping leaves. Very productive. Suited for throughout the autumn season into the winter. Also available as seeding strips in 7.5 m rolls.



**G759**

### Sevino

K. Becker



Fast growing autumn leek with dark leaves and upright leaf structure. Minimal bulb formation, high level of uniformity. Easy to clean and high yielding potential. Also available as seed tapes in 7.5m rolls



**G321**

### Haldor

M. Groen



Selection from "Blaugrüner Herbst". Medium long stem with a larger proportion of white; dark, blue-green and upright leaf placement. Only a slight tendency to form bulbs. Limited frost resistance. For the late autumn season into the winter. Very good taste. Also available as seeding strips in 7.5 m rolls.



## Winter leeks

Particularly hardy varieties with shorter stems for harvesting in winter and spring.



**G324A**

### Husky

b-d EHZ

Frost hardy, high yielding winter leek for harvesting into the winter. Long, white stems without bulb formation, the grey green leaves are healthy, strong and relatively upright making for easier harvesting.



**G326**

### Blaugrüner Winter

b-d EHZ

The Avano line is characterised by an improved stem length and narrower leaf placements. The leaves have a strong blue green leaf colour, an erect leaf arrangement, and demonstrate good frost resistance. For harvesting into the winter. Also available as seeding strips in 7.5 m rolls.



**G630**

### Freezo

C. Nagel



Dark, late winter leek. Particularly good for overwintering for harvesting in spring, very frost-hardy. Stem length ca. 17 cm. Upright growth without any side bulbs. Also available as seeding strips in 7.5 m rolls.



# Onions *Allium cepa*

**Raise in seed bed:** beginning of March for planting out from beginning of April

**Direct sowing:** beginning till end of March

**Seed germination temperature:** ca. 20 °C

**Planting distance:** direct sowing 25-30 x 2.5 cm planting ca. 30 x 30 cm

Spring onions: 20 x 20 cm, 1 plant/soil block

**Optimal amount of plants:** 80-100 plants/m<sup>2</sup>; 10-12 soil block/m<sup>2</sup>; Spring onions: 25 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Sowing depth:** ca. 2 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** ca. 50 g/a; ca. 40 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 3-4 g

**Precision seed:** at least 90 % germination

**Multiplier:** BGH, FRE, GBF, MAL, MH, ROS, SR, SWE, TRO



**G460**

## Stuttarter Riesen

b-d EHZ

Early to second early, flattened globe shaped, yellow onion with very good keeping qualities and fine flavour. Also a good variety from which to produce onion sets.



**G461**

## Sturon

b-d EHZ

Second early, round, yellow-brown skinned variety for both food and set production. High yielder and good keeper.



**G462**

## Rijnsburger 5/Bajosta

b-d EHZ

Rijnsburger-5-Selection with good storage quality. Second early onion for growing from seed with a fine round form and pale bronze skin. Quick and powerful growth with strong leaves. Firm, round storage onion that retains its skin well; very high yielding.



**G718**

## Rijnsburger 5/Bingo

b-d EHZ

A Rijnsburger 5 selection that stores very well and is resistant. A mid to late onion for growing from seed. It is markedly uniform and has a narrow neck. Light bronze skin colour. Fast growing and sturdy with strong foliage. Firm, round storage onion with a healthy outer skin. Very high yielding.



**G463**

## Robelja

b-d EHZ

Second early, dark red, with colour that penetrates through the onion with round to slightly flattened form. Very high yielding, healthy and good for mediumlong storage.



**G760**

## Rose de Keruel

S. Wedemeyer

Large, pink-bronze coloured onion. Very uniform, upright foliage of intermediate vigour. Early maturing, productive, very uniform. Stores very well, rose tinted flesh, visually very appealing. Relatively sweet, minimal acidity. Good flavour.







G757

## Cuisse de Poulet

b-d EHZ

Long, shallot-like traditional onion from France. Short light grey-green leaves, pink-white flesh, average keeping quality, good level of sweetness and exceptional aroma. Thanks to its taste it is best eaten raw.



G808

## Yellow Sweet Spanish

b-d EHZ

A visually attractive sweet onion with copper-coloured, very firm skin. Uniform onions with very good storage qualities weighing 400-500 g. Resistant to sun burn. Slow growing. Good flavour with a spicy touch.



# Bunching onion *Allium fistulosum*

**Raise in seed bed:** for open ground: successional mid of January for planting out from mid of March, last sowing end of June for planting out end of July for greenhouse: mid of July for planting out mid of August

**Direct sowing:** open ground: successional beginning of March till beginning of July overwintering in greenhouse: beginning till end of August

**Seed germination temperature:** ca. 20 °C

**Planting distance:** direct sowing 25-30 x 2 cm planting ca. 30 x 20 cm

**Optimal amount of plants:** ca. 100 plants/m<sup>2</sup>, 5-7 seeds per soil block

**Sowing depth:** ca. 2 cm

**Amount of seed needed:** ca. 50 g/a; 60-70 seeds per running metre

**Thousand Grain Weight:** 3-4 g

**Multiplier:** ROS



G466

## Ischikrona

A. Maaß



bioverita

Developed from Ishikura Long White. Bunching onion which instead of onions, forms long white and thick stems. Leaves are fresh green and stand very upright. Sowing time bunching onion: Successional beginning of March till mid July. For throughout the season and reasonably frost hardy.



G616

## Winterheckenzwiebel

b-d EHZ

Perennial, robust onion plant with strong foliage. Flower heads form 30-60 cm high. Fast growing, also suitable for growing under cloches. Sowing time: Beginning of March to end of April. The green leaves are harvested over several years and continually re-grow.



# Onion sets and garlic cloves

Because of their moisture content they cannot be sent out with seed. Despatch time is dependent on seasonal and weather conditions. **Spring dispatch is from the end of February, in autumn from mid to late September.**

## Guidelines for onion sets:

The production of onion sets for organic farming continues to pose significant challenges for growers. To prevent potential infections with fungal diseases (*Fusarium oxysporum* and *Peronospora destructor* (downy mildew)), the onions undergo a heat treatment, where they are ventilated with warm air at a temperature range of 40 to 42°C for three days.



### Please note:

Orders of onion sets and garlic cloves are counted as a separate item with regard to carriage costs. The available packaging units are to be found in the separate price list.



## Spring planting material

*Allium cepa*, *Allium sativum*

**Time to set:** March till April

### Planting distance:

Onion: ca. 30 x 5-10 cm  
Garlic: ca. 30 x 15-20 cm

**Planting depth:** 4-5 cm

**Cultivation note:** Whole garlic bulbs will be delivered. Separate the bulbs only shortly before planting.

**Multiplier:** TOP, AIL

Variety	Item no.	Size (Ø)	1 kg reflects ca.	Amount needed (kg/a)
Sturon (small grading, more bolt-resistant)	G521A	10-22 mm	350-450 onions	15
Sturon (large grading, for bunching onion production)	G521C	22-26 mm	150-180 onions	40
Stuttgarter Riesen	G758A	10-22 mm	350-450 onions	15
Red Baron (red)	G525	10-22 mm	350-450 onions	15
Shallots 'Red Sun'	G535	22-44 mm	40-60 onions	45
Garlic Cleodor	G725		ca. 150 cloves	10-15

**Order period:** October to January  
**Delivery:** End of February

Onion sets and garlic cloves



**G521**  
**Sturon**

Round, shoot-resistant onions that are firm-skinned and lasting. The small sized selection (G521A) is well suited for dry onion production, the larger sized selection (G521C) for the use as bunch onions, as the onions sprout faster and more vigorously and are also more prone to shooting.



**G758A**  
**Stuttgarter Riesen**

Early to second early, flattened globe shaped, yellow onion with very good durability and fine flavour. Exclusively grown for us from Demeter seeds.



**G525**  
**Red Baron**

Red onion. Especially good for selling in bunches too. Heat treated and therefore bolt resistant. Sizes: 10-22 mm.







**G535**  
**Shallots 'Red Sun'**

Red skinned, round variety for the connoisseur cook. Shallots are known for their tasty yet mild flavour. Planted ca. 25 cm between rows and 12-15 cm between plants, required quantity for planting: 45 kg for 100 m<sup>2</sup>.



**G826**  
**Colourful onion set**

The three tried-and-tested spring onion sets Sturon, Stuttgarter Riesen and Red Baron provide for onion variety in your garden and on your plate. Sturon forms golden-yellow, round, firm-skinned onions, Stuttgarter Riesen is a traditional variety with flat-round, medium-sized, aromatic onions and the popular dark red Red Baron has a round to flat shape and a rather mild taste. All varieties are resistant to sprouting and store well.



**G725**  
**Cledor**

Spring garlic with a white external skin and rose coloured cloves. Slow growing, specially suited for marketing in the half-dry or dry state. 10-16 cloves per bulb. Particularly resistant to Fusarium wilt and hence good for storing.



# Autumn planting material

*Allium cepa, Allium sativum*

**Time to set:** End of September till mid of October

**Planting distance:** Onion: ca. 30 x 5-10 cm; Garlic: ca. 30 x 15-20 cm

**Planting depth:** 4-5 cm

**Stecktiefe:** 4-5 cm

**Cultivation note:** Whole garlic bulbs will be delivered. Separate the bulbs only shortly before planting.

**Multiplier:** TOP, AIL, GBF

**Order period:** May to August  
**Delivery:** mid to end of September

Variety	Item no.	Size (Ø)	1 kg reflects ca.	Amount needed (kg/a)
Onion Shakespeare	G784	10-22 mm	350-450 onions	15
Garlic Thermidrome	G540		ca. 150 cloves	10-15
Garlic Thüla	G785		ca. 150 cloves	10-15



**G784**  
**Shakespeare**

Round winter onion sets, with a good formation, firm skin and a consistently high yield. Also suitable for short term storage. Planting possible until end of October.



**G540**  
**Thermidrome**

Early autumn garlic with white, bluish-purple veined cloves. High yielding robust variety. Ideal for the fresh market, medium storage ability.



**G785**  
**Thüla**

S. Lange  
Late maturing autumn garlic with medium sized cloves and very good storage capacity. The external skin of the bulb is white with pale brown markings. 11 to 15 cloves per bulb with tightly sitting clove membrane. Pleasant rounded flavour with a spiciness that suits raw consumption and with a juicy consistency.



Thüla originates from the years of selection of the variety Thüringer Landsorte and was not obtained by meristem culture. It is therefore ideal for the development of individual farm varieties as Thüla is shown to be very stable in reproduction. Select bigger garlic cloves for reproduction. Drying in shade as whole plant is recommended.



# Green manures

Green manures are very important for organic growing systems. Green manures should be sown whenever an area of ground is not being cultivated for shorter or longer time periods. It allows the soil to replenish itself, be thoroughly penetrated by plant roots and maintain and even improve its fertility:

- Winter hardy species can prevent the leaching of nutrients during the dormant season.
- Quick growing species help to repress weed growth.
- Deep rooting species can help bring nutrients to the surface from deeper layers.
- The legume family can fix nitrogen from the air with the help of nitrogen fixing bacteria and make it available for succeeding crops.

**Green manure for horticultural areas. Please note the units on the price list.**

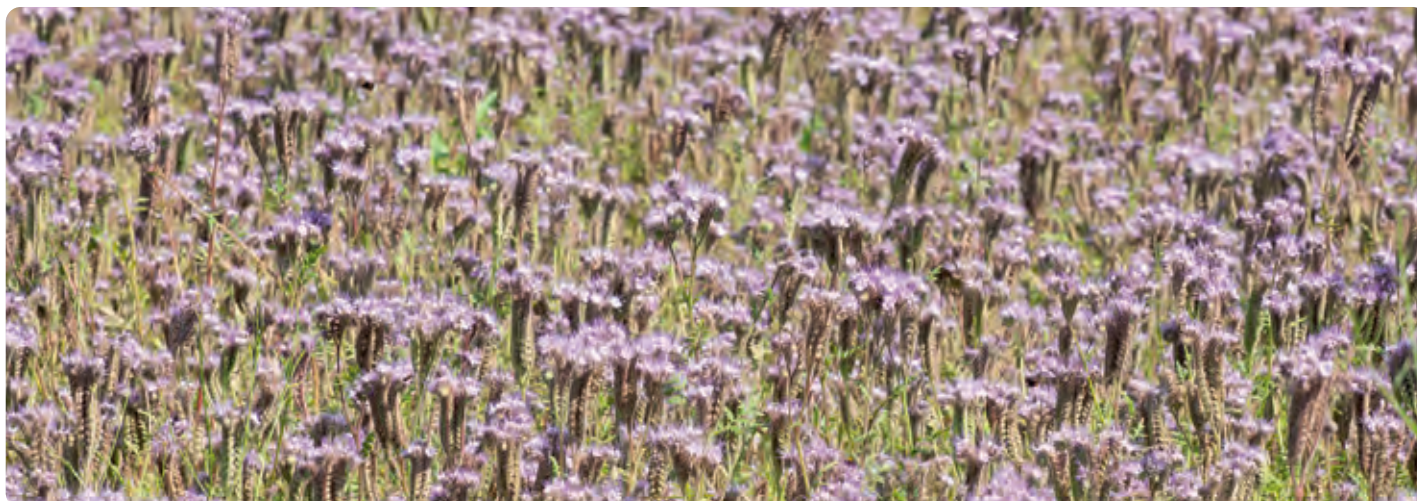
We obtain organically grown green manure seeds from the leading producers of organic seeds. These seeds are produced exclusively on areas of land registered with one of the following organic certifiers: Bioland, Demeter, Naturland, Bio Suisse (Switzerland) und Ernte-Verband (Austria). A certificate from these organisations for each individual seed lot is not currently available. We are offering the seed in accordance with EU Organic Regulation VO (EU) 2018/848.

Item no.	Species/Variety	Botanical name	Sowing date	Amount of seed needed
D203	Field beans	Vicia faba	February - end of July	2 kg/a
D210	Egyptian Clover	Trifolium alexandrinum	April - mid August	200-300 g/a
D260	Narrow-leaved lupin	Lupinus angustifolius	mid of March - mid August	1.2-1.5 kg/a
D110	Buckwheat	Fagopyrum esculentum	April - end of August	600-800 g/a
D301	Sainfoin	Onobrychis viciifolia	April - mid August	1.9 kg/a
D116	Yellow Mustard	Sinapis alba	Mid August - end of September	200 g/a
D220	Crimson Clover	Trifolium incarnatum	April - early September	250-300 g/a
D470	Common flax 'Lirina'	Linum usitatissimum	April - July	450 g/a
D115	Fodder/Oil radish	Raphanus sativus var. oleiformis	March - October	250 g/a
D211	Persian Clover	Trifolium resupinatum	mid April - mid August	180-250 g/a
D10	Phacelia	Phacelia tanacetifolia	March - early September (maybe October)	100-300 g/a
D520	Marigold for green manure	Calendula officinalis	March - September	120 g/a
D201	Summer Vetch	Vicia sativa	April - August	1.0-1.25 kg/a
<b>New!</b> D511	Bristle oat	Avena strigosa	April - mid September	1.25 kg/a
D300	Serradella	Ornithopus sativus	April - August	400 g/a
D120	Sunflower	Helianthus annuus	April - end of August	400-500 g/a
D510	Tagetes for Nematode control	Tagetes patula	mid May - mid July	50-70 g/a
D390	Perennial Rye	Secale multicaule	March - end of October	1-1.2 kg/a
D422	White clover, low growing	Trifolium repens	March - mid April; July - mid August	100-120 g/a
D200	Winter Vetch	Vicia villosa	August - October	600-800 g/a

## Green manure mixtures

Item no.	Species/Variety	Sowing date	Amount of seed needed	Vegetation period
D490	Wild flower strip/Insect buffet	early May - end of July	300 g/a	☉
D420	Clover Grass	mid March - early September	350 g/a, Undersowing: 200 g/a	☉
D421	Lucerne red clover grass mix	end of March - end of July	300 g/a	☽
D424	Rapid ground cover mix	April - September	300 g/a	☉
D400	Rye-Vetch mix	September - October	1,5 kg/a	☉
D423	Winterleguminosen	September - end of October	500 g/a	☉
<b>New!</b> D425	Biodiversity mixture	beginning of May - end August	500 g/a	☉
<b>New!</b> D427	Bumblebee Mix from Visselhövede	beginning of May - mid June	300 g/a	☉
<b>New!</b> D426	Lauenauer Active Humus	end April - end August	700 g/a	☉





Item no.	Vegetation period	Specific qualities	Bee pasture	Over wintering	Cut-and-come-again
D203	☉	Thickly rooting, large amount of green matter.	neutral	no	no
D210	☉	Rapid soil coverage with its quick early growth; nitrogen fixer.	yes	no	yes
D260	☉	Specially suited to light or medium soils. Nitrogen fixer.	yes	no	no
D110	☉	Rapid soil coverage.	yes	no	no
D301	⌋	Withstands extremely dry conditions.	yes	yes	no
D116	☉	Very quick growing and weed suppressing plant.	yes	no	no
D220	☺	Winter catch crop. Nitrogen fixer.	yes	yes	no
D470	☉	Strong taproot, independent of crop rotation.	yes	no	no
D115	☉	For soil cleansing.	yes	no	no
D211	☉	Nitrogen fixer.	yes	no	yes
D10	☉	October sowings can be over wintered. Rotation neutral.	yes	no	no
D520	☉	Good ground cover and attractive bee pasture.	yes	no	no
D201	☉	Good weed suppressant due to its large green mass. Nitrogen fixer.	yes	no	yes
D511	☉	Helps to reduce free-living nematodes (pratylenchus, trichoderus).	neutral	no	yes
D300	☉	Nitrogen fixer for poor sites.	yes	no	no
D120	☉	Large amount of green matter. Ties up nutrients and prevents leaching.	yes	no	no
D510	☉	To help combat root nematodes, produces a mass of green matter, when sown thickly.	yes	no	no
D390	⌋	Thickly rooting, quick growing, good as a winter catch crop.	neutral	yes	yes
D422	⌋	Nitrogen fixer, rapid soil covering.	yes	yes	yes
D200	☉	Deep rooting plant leaving lots of readily available organic material in the soil. Nitrogen fixer.	yes	yes	yes

annual (☉), biennial (☺), perennial (⌋)

Item no.	Specific qualities	Bee pasture	Over wintering	Cut-and-come-again
D490	Insect pasture plants, specially suitable for headland strips. Good to look at from the farm or for farm visitors.	yes	no	no
D420	25 % legume content, suitable for all positions (except where it is extremely dry).	yes	yes	yes
D421	Deep aeration of the soil from the second year. Drought resistant.	yes	yes	yes
D424	Quick ground cover.	yes	no	no
D400	Prevents leaching over winter. Intensive rootpenetration. Nitrogen fixer.	yes	yes	yes
D423	Reduces losses due to leaching in winter, nitrogen fixer.	neutral	yes	no
D425	Variety-rich catch crop mixture to encourage microbial biodiversity in soils, good weed suppression.	yes	no	no
D427	High proportion of legumes, nitrogen fixers.	yes	no	no
D426	Legume-rich summer flower mix to boost soil health and nitrogen fixation.	yes	no	no

annual (☉), biennial (☺), perennial (⌋)



**D203**

### Field beans

Healthy, frost hardy large legume with good and fast growth. Because it can be sown early, it is excellent as a preceding crop especially to heavy feeders when sown early - from end of February. If well supplied with calcium (pH should be kept above 6), it will produce a large mass and a high yield of beans. Small seeded variety low in bitter compounds. TGW: 450-500 g. Also suitable for deep, heavy soils. Sowing depth: 4-10 cm.



**D210**

### Egyptian Clover

Several cuts possible, suitable for one year clover grass ley, quick early development, rapid soil coverage, nitrogen fixer. Sow till end of July. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.



**D260**

### Narrow-leaved lupin

Slow growing when young. Grows well in light to medium soil (18-60 ground points). Deep root penetration, good nitrogen fixer, improves soil structure. This variety of blue lupin (*Lupinus angustifolius*) also produces white flowers. Not recommended for consumption due to high bitter substance content. Sowing depth: 3-4 cm.



**D110**

### Buckwheat

Quick growing, ground covering, bee plant. Rotation neutral and dry conditions. Compact growth and relatively sturdy variety, killed off in the winter. Grows to 80 cm high. Sow till end of August. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.



**D301**

### Sainfoin

Specially good on dry, shallow soils not lacking in lime. Perennial, winter hardy legume. Can withstand drought due to deep network of roots. Much cultivated as a protein rich fodder plant and nitrogen fixing soil improver. Rich pink flowers, with a good flow of nectar and pollen for bees. Sowing depth: 2-3 cm.



**D116**

### Yellow Mustard

Very quick growing, undemanding and leafy catch crop. A late flowering variety that copes fairly well with drought. Rapid ground cover plant that suppresses weeds. Should not be grown before Brassica crops. Sowing depth: 1-3 cm.



**D220**

### Crimson Clover

A one or two year clover variety with low demands on the soil. Fast growing with a very ramified root complex. Grows up to 50 cm high. Good nectar plant. Excellent winter cover crop when sown in August and September. Only one cut is generally possible since the after growth is weak. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.



**D470**

### Common flax 'Lirina'

Very sturdy flax with delicate, sky-blue flowers. Early and long-lasting flowering period. Very healthy plants. High oil content. Heat-loving plant with vigorous taproot, specially interesting for summer mixtures. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.



**D115**

### Fodder/Oil radish

Green manure plant that cleanses soil of nematodes. Very vigorous, strong roots. Sowing depth: 3-4 cm.







D211

## Persian Clover

Quick growing summer clover, not winter hardy. With its high protein content and good regenerative power, it can be cut several times well into the autumn. The intense honey scented flowers make excellent bee pasture. Sow mid April to mid August. Thrives on all kinds of soil, especially those of lighter or medium texture. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.



D10

## Phacelia

Produces good soil structure and is a first class food plant for honey bees, bumble bees etc. March sowings come into flower by July, later sowings to the beginning of September produce good green manure and are killed off by the frost. October sowings germinate well and usually overwinter well. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.



D520

## Marigold for green

Good ground covering, profusely flowering marigold mixture. Good for field border strips and bare ground. Improves soil structure, dies off in frost. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.



D201

## Summer Vetch

Small seeded, rapid growing green manure and protein rich fodder plant. Strong weed suppression with its large amount of green mass, strong root penetration, good soil structure, high level of nitrogen fixing. Not winter hardy. Sowing depth: 2-5 cm.



New

D511

## Bristle oat

An old European crop that is particularly suitable for reducing free-living nematodes (pratylenchus, trichodorus), especially on light, sandy soils. Suitable for all soil types, even acidic soils. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.



D300

## Serradella

Serradella is a robust, white-pink flowering legume often grown before a heavy feeding crop. It is slow to start growing, sensitive to lime and prefers sour, loamy sandy soils. It is not winter hardy but does grow at low temperatures and can resist up to 5 degrees of frost. A single cut, protein-rich fodder plant. Can be kept for up to 10 days. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.



D120

## Sunflower

Good green manure plant with a large green mass, can also be used as fresh fodder or as silage. Can be left standing over winter as cover for helpful beneficial organism. Can be sown till the end of August. To produce flowers it should be sown by the beginning of July. Height: ca. 200 cm. Sowing depth: 2-3 cm.



D510

## Tagetes for Nematode control

Tagetes patula is a strain specially useful for controlling root nematodes (up to 95%). Plenty of green matter to repress weeds. Sow end of May to mid July. Sowing depth: 1 cm.







**D390**  
**Perennial Rye**

Perennial, very frost hardy and undemanding green manure plant. Tillers strongly and forms a thick root mass, good as winter catch crop, grows quickly even during drought. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.



**D422**  
**White clover, low growing**

A low growing white clover variety, well suited for undersowing. Bulks up well and has a rapid regrowth. Minimal winter dieback. Up to 15 cm of fine root growth. For grass leys down for more than one year. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.



**D200**  
**Winter Vetch**

The winter vetch with its deep rooting habit, counts as one of the best winter catch crops for enriching the soil and imbuing it with readily available organic materials. Excellent as a preceding crop especially to heavy feeders. Sowing depth: 2-5 cm.



**Mixtures**



**D490**  
**Blühstreifenmischung (Insect buffet)**

An annual, inexpensive mix for flowering strips with plants to attract and specially designed with the market gardener in mind. Contains: Buckwheat, phazellie, sunflower, borage, lupin, Egyptian Clover, Persian clover, summer vetch, serradella, motherwort, dill, Mauritanian mallow. Subject to possible changes. A mixture without any Cruciferae. Quick growing varieties that suppresses weeds. Sowing depth: 3 cm.



**D420**  
**Clover Grass**

Mixture contains 25 % red clover, 40 % perennial rye grass, 35 % Italian rye grass (the mix may vary). Sowing depth: ca. 1 cm.



**D421**  
**Lucerne red clover grass mix**

Perennial mixture. Since lucerne is frequently slow to establish, some red clover is included. The grasses help to repress weeds. From the second year on the deep and powerful lucerne roots will aerate the soil and increase drought resistance. The lucerne is already treated with rhizobia. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.



**D424**  
**Rapid ground cover mix**

A mix of vigorous varieties that germinate quickly and rapidly cover the ground. The "Rapid Ground Cover mix" consists of buckwheat, phacelia, fodd radish and mustard. Suitable for all situations. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.







D400

## Rye-Vetch mix

Winter hardy green manure/fodder mixture of rye and vetch. Stops winter soil leaching, strongly suppresses weeds. Sowing depth: 2-3 cm.



D423

## Winterleguminosen

Winter hardy catch-crop mixture for turning under in spring. Mix consists of winter peas, rye grass and winter vetch. Sowing depth: 4-5 cm.



New

D425

## Biodiversity mixture

Mixture of different varieties that encourages microbial biodiversity in soils. Contains all plant families that are suitable for use as catch crops. Good weed suppression and reduction of crop rotation diseases. Attracts lots of insects. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.



New

D427

## Bumblebee Mix from Visselhövede

Annual mixed summer flower seeds without cruciferous plants. High proportion of legumes and therefore a good preceding crop effect for the following crop. Attracts lots of insects. Ingredients: buckwheat, phacelia, linseed, sunflowers, pot marigold, sweet lupin, Egyptian clover, Persian clover, common vetch, squarrose clover, dill, coriander, cultivated mallow. Sowing depth: 1-2 cm.



New

D426

## Lauenauer Active

Tried and tested, legume-rich mixed summer flower seeds to boost soil health and nitrogen fixation. Small legumes and phacelia help to ensure weed suppression, while larger legumes help to create an optimal tilth. Attracts lots of insects. Ingredients: bitter lupin, field pea, common vetch, Persian clover, Egyptian clover, phacelia. Sowing depth: 2 cm.



## Herbs

Item no.	Species/Variety	Botanical name	Vegetation period	TGW	Seed required for direct sowing (g/100 m <sup>2</sup> )
K8-K17, K82, K92, K93	Basil (different varieties)	Ocimum spp.	☉	1.0-1.7 g	40-50
K15	Summer savory 'Saturn'	Satureja hortensis	☉	0.4-0.6 g	50-60
K16	Winter savory	Satureja montana	☽	0.3-0.5 g	50-70
K18	Borage	Borago officinalis	☉	16-22 g	250
K81	Watercress	Nasturtium officinale	☽	0.25 g	30
K20, K22	Dill 'Bob', Tetra dill	Anethum graveolens	☉	1.4-2.2 g	80-120
K32	Garden fennel 'Feline'	Foeniculum vulgare	☼	3.5-8.5 g	60-80
K30	Chervil 'Commun'	Anthriscus cerefolium	☉	1.1-2.3 g	40-60
K31	Coriander 'Konrad'	Coriandrum sativum	☉	10-17 g	80-100
K35	French sorrel	Rumex acetosa	☽	0.8-1.3 g	200
K25	Caraway	Carum carvi	☼	2.5-3.0 g	60-100
K38	Lavender 'Provence'	Lavandula officinalis	☽	0.7-0.9 g	20
K40	Lovage 'Lydia'	Levisticum officinale	☽	2.4-3.6 g	50-80
K45	Sweet marjoram 'Roman'	Origanum majorana	☉	0.12-0.18 g	50-80
K46	Pot marjoram	Origanum vulgare	☽	0.07-0.1 g	40-50
K80	Greek Oregano 'Hera'	Origanum heracleoticum	☽	0.05-0.13 g	40-50
G310-G313, G770	Parsley (different varieties)	Petroselinum crispum ssp. crispum	☼	1.45 g	30-40
K50	Burnet	Sanguisorba minor	☽	7-11 g	300
K58	Sage 'Salvador'	Salvia officinalis	☽	7.5-9 g	50-80
K61 K63	Chive (different varieties)	Allium schoenoprasum	☽	0.8-1.5 g	60-100
K91	Garlic chives	Allium tuberosum	☽	3 g	500
G409	Cutting selery 'Gewöhnlicher Schnitt'	Apium graveolens var. secalinum	☼	0.3 g	pre-seed recommended
K64	Black cumin	Nigella sativa	☉	1.9-2.7 g	150-200
K65	Chop suey greens	Chrysanthemum coronarium	☉	2.4-2.7 g	100-120
K70	Garden thyme 'Deutscher Winter'	Thymus vulgaris	☽	0.25-0.3 g	50-70
K73	Hyssop	Hyssopus officinalis	☽	0.9-1.2 g	40-60
K95	Winter tarragon	Tagetes lucida	☉	0.7 g	
K79	Land cress	Barbarea praecox	☼	1.0-1.2 g	40-50
K97	White catnip	Nepeta cataria ssp. citriodora	☽	ca. 0.5 g	11
K90	Lemon balm 'Mia'	Melissa officinalis	☽	0.5-0.7 g	10





## Basil

Seasoning and medicinal plant, requires warmth and is frost sensitive. A lot of rain and temperatures below 8 °C cause leaf discolouration. Shade results in larger leaves. Basil does not strictly need light to germinate hence seeds can be covered with a layer of finely sieved sand or soil. Harvest before flowering. Cutting back strongly at flowering to about a third results in good regrowth.  
Warning: Slugs love basil.



K 8

### Greek basil

b-d EHZ

Greek basil is a very compact, branching plant with small leaves that is ideal for growing in pots. Very late to flower. Germinates in light and needs warmth. Also available as seed discs. Also available as seed discs.



demeter



K10

### Basil, medium

Basil variety with medium-sized leaves and aromatic flavour. It has strong vegetative growth and reaches up to 30 cm in height. Great for growing in pots. Germinates in light and needs warmth.



demeter



New

K82

### Container basil 'Netti'

A. Tillmanns



Compact-growing, very hardy container basil with dark green leaves. Slightly dentate and pointed leaves, uniform growth. Very robust to downy mildew. Intensely spicy flavour. For cultivation in pots: cultivation 4-6 weeks, depending on the time of year; around 40 seeds/12-hole tray. Germinates in light and needs warmth. Also available as seed discs.



demeter



K11

### Basil, large leaved

b-d EHZ

Genovese variety with large leaves, strong growth and delicious flavour. Perfect for selling in bunches and processing. Germinates in light and needs warmth. Also available as seed discs.



demeter



K12

### Red basil

b-d EHZ

Decorative, dark red/purple variety with a stronger basil taste. Very striking in bunches. Slightly more delicate than green varieties. Great for adding a little colour to Mediterranean dishes. Germinates in light and needs warmth. Also available as seed discs.



demeter



K13

### Lemon basil

Lemon basil combines the strong flavours of basil with a delicate, fruity-fresh lemon aroma. The small, delicate leaves are fantastic for adding flavour to Mediterranean-style summer dishes, desserts and for drying and using to make herbal teas. Germinates in light and needs warmth.



demeter



K92

### Lime basil

Low-growing variety of basil with dark green, small leaves. Its intense flavour brings to mind lime, lemon and bergamot. Delicious with tomatoes and in Asian dishes, but also in fruit salads, jams and marmalades. Also great dried and as a tea. Germinates in light and needs warmth.



demeter



K14

### Cinnamon basil

Combines cinnamon and basil in one herb with a unique aromatic and flavour bouquet that does not disappear even after drying the large leaves. With its red stalks and small purple flowers, it makes a beautiful addition to flower beds and bouquets. Germinates in light and needs warmth.



demeter





### K17

## Thai basil

Low-growing basil with green, slightly violet-tinted medium-sized leaves. Hints of anise, tarragon and basil. The dark violet stems and delicate lilac flowers turn Thai basil into a beautiful ornamental plant for flower beds or balcony containers. Germinates in light and needs warmth.



### K93

## Holy basil

b-d EHZ

Robust, tall-growing basil with slightly stronger leaves and numerous pink flowers. The entire plant emits a floral fragrance. Known as "Tulsi" in India, it is an important plant for Hindu ceremonies. The aroma is sweet-herbaceous with a slight peppery note. Germinates in light and requires a lot of warmth.



### K15

## Summer savory 'Saturn'

Annual summer savory that grows up to 50 cm tall. It grows faster and has finer stalks and leaves than its perennial counterpart. Harvest just before flowering. Grow in batches to enjoy a continuous harvest throughout the season. Also available as seed discs.



### K16

## Winter savory

Perennial spice and medicinal plant that is typically sown into a seed tray and then separated individually or in small clumps (2-3 plants). The plants reach about 50 cm in height, with cultivation requirements similar to thyme: full sun, well-drained soil, and avoid over-fertilization.



### K18

## Borage

A classic salad herb that is always used fresh. Borage is an annual plant that grows up to 80 cm in height. The young leaves can be harvested all year-round. The beautiful blue flowers are edible and provide a valuable food source for insects. Can be grown in the ground or in pots.



### K81

## Watercress

The fresh leaves can be used in salads, with cream cheese or on bread. Spicy, horseradish-like flavour and high vitamin content. Evergreen and frost resistant. Thrives in flowing, shallow water but also grows well in the ground when planted in a shady spot and kept wet at all times. Must be kept wet over summer. Good for growing in pots.



### K20

## Dill 'Bob'

b-d EHZ

For Growing dill tips, bunched and potted dill and seed dill. The plants can grow up to 1.20 m tall. Amount of seed needed for planting in the ground 80-120 g/100 m<sup>2</sup>, around 100 seeds per linear metre. For dill tip production this can be increased by up to 400 g/m<sup>2</sup> and the row spacing can be reduced. Seeds sown in summer flower quickly. Also available as seed discs.



### K22

## Tetra dill

Overall, tetra dill grows to be more robust, taller and bushier than standard dill. It grows a lot of leaves and is therefore ideal for bunches. The sowing time, use, amount of seed needed and row spacing is all the same as for Dill K20. Dill has a relatively long germination phase and thrives in cooler weather. It flowers quickly in higher temperatures.



### K32

## Garden fennel 'Feline'

Variety specially developed for its seeds and fronds. The seeds ripen very late and can be used in bread, curries and as a tea. Annual to biennial plant. Sensitive to frost, must be covered over winter. Slow growing when young. Grows to be a stately plant measuring up to 200 cm tall that is eye-catching and attracts a lot of insects.







K30

## Chervil 'Commun'

b-d EHZ

Annual kitchen herb for soups and salads, grows about 30 cm tall. Flowering is repressed when sown later than June. Several cuts are possible. It can also overwinter if sown from end of July to end of August.



K31

## Coriander 'Konrad'

b-d EHZ

Annual, fresh green for soups; for meat dishes or the seeds can be used for vegetables especially beetroot. Height 40-60 cm. Prefers light and loose soil. Sow direct from March/April. Selection of leaf coriander. Relatively slow to bolt. Specially good flavour. Also available as seed discs.



K35

## French sorrel

b-d EHZ

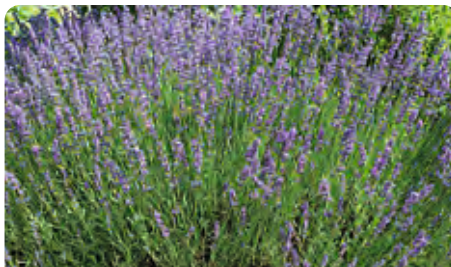
Perennial, winter hardy herbaceous plant with large, slightly wavy leaves. Leaves should be harvested from the outside so that a succession of leaves can develop. The young leaves are excellent used fresh in salads, in soups and as a constituent of herb mixtures. Grows to 20-40 cm in height. Germinates in the light.



K25

## Caraway

A biennial herbaceous plant that starts producing seeds in its first year, with a strong, tangy flavour that stimulates appetite and aids digestion. It grows to a height of 90-120 cm and is low-maintenance, thriving best in deep, well-limed, and humus-rich soils. Plants retract their leaves when overwintering.



K38

## Lavender 'Provence'

Perennial, dwarf bush, 50-80 cm high, best raised inside, prefers dry, lime rich, light places, also at altitude; Medicinal and scent plant. Alternating temperatures help germination (20-30 °C). Slow young plant development; plant out from May.



K40

## Lovage 'Lydia'

Lovage is a perennial plant that can grow up to 200 cm tall. It is best to start indoors before planting outdoors. Young plants can be started in March before being planted in April. Can be harvested over 3-4 years. Prefers soils that are rich in humus and nutrients, deep and moist.



K45

## Sweet marjoram 'Roman'

Annual seasoning herb, height 30-50 cm. Recommended for raise seedlings in boxes. Prefers porous, light, fertile, calcium rich and easily warmed soils; choose warm and protected situations for cultivation. Also available as seed discs.



K46

## Pot marjoram

Perennial, beautiful bee plant, use in tomato dishes, pizza, etc. Height: 60-90 cm, direct sowing or box sowing possible, germinates in light, raise from February at 16 °C, outdoors in April.



K80

## Greek Oregano 'Hera'

Perennial, height up to 30 cm; sunny position, poor soils, flowers July/August, white to pink flowers. Seasoning plant; typical pizza seasoning and for sauces. A productive selection with a particularly strong flavour.





## Parsley

Grown as an annual or for overwintering. Possible to sow direct but usually raised under glass. Germination takes a long time (up to 20 days) especially in early spring. For strong seedlings sow 5-6 seeds in a 4 inch pot. Very frost hardy however if temperature falls below -8 degrees covering is recommended.



**G310**

### Parsley 'Mooskrause 2'

b-d EHZ

Mid to dark green, finely curled leaves with long stalks. Strong, upright to semi upright growth. Strong regrowth.



**G311**

### Parsley 'Annettes Perle'

A. Tillmanns

Developed from Grüne Perle 2. For both outdoor and indoor cultivation. Heavy, densely filled dark green leaf heads on strong, medium long stalks which are very practical when making up bunches for sale. Well suited for growing over winter in a cold greenhouse, late to shoot. Very good flavour. Also suitable for cultivation in pots. Also available as seed discs.



**G312**

### Parsley 'Einfache Schnitt 3'

b-d EHZ

A plain leafed, robust and strong growing parsley. Somewhat shorter growth than Gigante d'Italia, but therefore more bolt resistant. Good, very aromatic flavour. Also available as seed discs.



**G313**

### Parsley 'Gigante d'Italia'

b-d EHZ

Plain leafed parsley with large leaves and strong stalks. Very high yielding, quick and tall growing. Sensitive to bolting in unfavourable conditions.



**G770**

### Parsley 'Amsterdamse Snij/Felicia'

b-d EHZ

Fine leaved, dark green and very healthy flat leaved parsley. Even development and good after growth. Particularly resistant to downy mildew. Suitable for the fresh market, processing and for tub culture.



**K50**

### Burnet

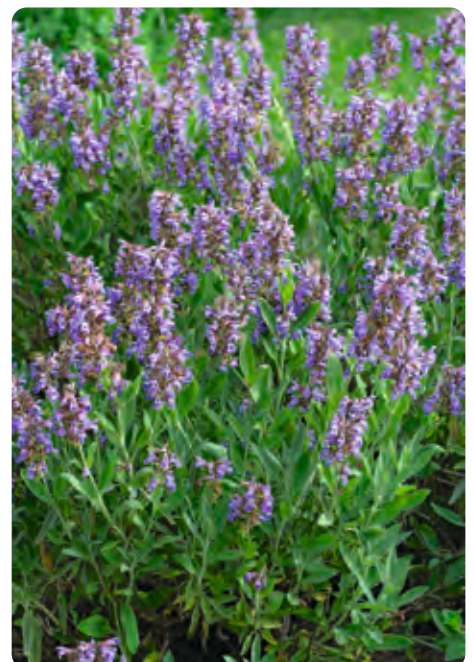
Perennial, up to 50 cm high, tea and seasoning plant, good addition to salad. Harvest into the autumn. Prefers sunny, dry, lime rich situations. Sow direct from March.



**K58**

### Sage 'Salvador'

Sage pairs well with other intense flavours in the kitchen or can be used as tea. It prefers warm, sheltered locations with soils that are rich in calcium. Is drought-tolerant and winters well. Young plants grow slowly. Grows to a height of 50-70 cm. A strong trimming in the following year encourages many new shoots and a bushy growth habit.





## Chives

Perennial, up to 60 cm tall, should be kept well watered, prefers alkaline, humus rich soil, can be grown in pots. From the second season onward flowers and often the complete plant should be cut back, giving compost if needed.



### K61 Chive 'Schmitt'

S. Weber

Medium large. Vigorous, with medium strong, stiff haulms. Good regenerative capacity.



24



### K63 Chive 'Gonzales'

C. Henatsch

Large leaved. Vigorous and upright, dark green leaves, good yielder. Particularly suitable for outdoor cultivation. Withstands rust. Also available as seed discs.



24



### K91 Garlic chives

Flavoured between chives and garlic, garlic chives also have edible buds and beautiful flowers. The flat leaves of this perennial onion plant can be harvested continuously like chives. It flowers starting from the second year. Very robust, including against rust. Sow in clumps. Tolerates slightly shady locations.

24



### G409 Cutting celery 'Gewöhnlicher Schnitt'

b-d EHZ

Luxuriant growth. The very aromatic dark green leaves are used for seasoning either fresh or dried. Can be used fresh or for processing, can also be frozen for a winter supply. In favourable mild areas with little frost the plants can overwinter outdoors.



### K64 Black cumin

The seeds are traditionally used in baked goods in Oriental cuisine or in Indian lentil dishes. They have a spicy, slightly bitter, and nutty flavour. This plant prefers sandy loam soils without waterlogging in sunny locations. Drought-tolerant. Minimal weed suppression. Dry periods are beneficial for ripening and harvesting. Grows to a height of 60 cm.



### K65 Chop suey greens

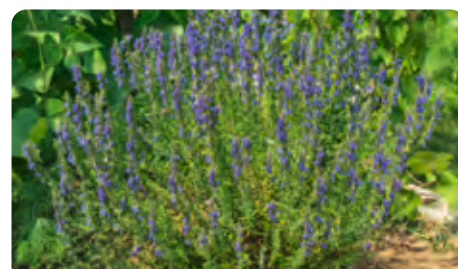
In Asia, this summer flower is mainly known for its use as a vegetable and for seasoning. The young leaves and 10-20 cm shoots can be eaten fresh or steamed and the bright yellow flowers and buds are also edible. It is also delicious in baby leaf salad mixes. Thrives in the sun/partial shade. Can grow up to 100 cm tall.



### K70 Garden thyme 'Deutscher Winter'

This low-maintenance and drought-tolerant herb is a real all-rounder. The evergreen shrub can grow up to 30-40 cm tall. It prefers light, calcium-rich soils but also grows well in heavy soils as long as they are not too wet. To avoid any winter losses do not cut too short and cover if possible. Good for growing in pots. Also available as seed discs.

24



### K73 Hyssop

Hyssop is an ornamental and seasoning plant. The bitter and spicy flavour is great in hearty dishes, marinades or as a tea. The beautiful flowers are usually indigo (but sometimes also pink or white) and particularly loved by insects. It must be cut back once it has finished flowering. It is best to start the plants indoors as they grow slowly when young.

24







K95

## Winter tarragon

Also known as Winter Tarragon this herb originates in Mexico and has long pointed and very aromatic leaves. The taste is very similar to French tarragon with a strong anise-like scent. The plant is not winter hardy but can be overwintered with protection.



demeter



K79

## Land cress

A spicy, salad plant with a cress-like, sharp taste. Also known as wintercress. Deep green and vigorous leaves that can be cut several times. Biennial, frost-resistant plants. Particularly well-suited to wintering in a cold greenhouse. Prefers nutrient-rich, moist soils in a sunny/partially shady location.



demeter

Bioland



K97

## White catnip

This native perennial is excellent for making a refreshing tea. The soft yet intensely lemony flavour of the flowers and leaves remains strong even after drying. This white-flowering cottage garden plant is frost-resistant and a true insect magnet. Pruning after flowering encourages a second bloom. Grows to about 60 cm in height.

White lemon balm is a versatile herb. In addition to being used for tea, it can be added to salads and herb quark, used to flavor lemonades, incorporated into herbal salts and relaxation baths when dried, or hung in bunches to serve as a fresh room fragrance.



demeter



K90

## Lemon balm 'Mia'

Robust and vigorous herbaceous perennial with a delicate lemon smell and a wide variety of different uses. Prefers nutrient-rich soils that are warm and not too dry in sunny or partially shady locations. Plant by mid-September at the latest as the plants are still slightly sensitive to frost in the first year. Cutting back the plants after they have finished flowering encourages new growth. Also available as seed discs.



demeter

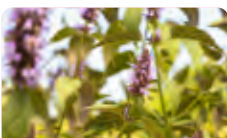
# Herbal tea plant assortment

In general, herbal tea plants are defined as herbs whose leaves and/or flowers can be steeped in hot water, either fresh or dried, and are thus suitable for making herbal tea.

We have put together an extensive selection of herbal tea plants for you, easily recognizable by the teacup symbol next to the respective varieties and in the large herb table

on page 86. Create your own favorite mixture to enjoy or as a gift.

The following flower varieties are also suitable as herbal tea or can add a touch of colour to your mixtures. Information about the varieties can be found on the indicated pages.



Korean mint

Agastache rugosa

B654 page 100



Anise Hyssop

Agastache anisata

B467 page 100



Pot Marigold,  
double-flowered  
Calendula officinalis

B130A page 102



Cornflower

Centaurea cyanus

B145 page 103



Moldavian Dragonhead

Dracocephalum moldavica

B619 page 104



Chamomile

























































Matricaria chamomilla

B345 page 108

# Summer flowers































































Item no.	Variety	Name	Flower colour	Vegetation period	Cut flower	Balkony	Isolated stand	Dried flowers	Climber
<b>New!</b> B650	Achillea millefolium	Yarrow 'Rosella'		⌞					
B467	Agastache anisata	Anise Hyssop		⌞					
B654	Agastache rugosa	Korean mint		⌞					
B466	Ageratum houstonianum	Floss flower		⊙					
B110	Agrostemma githago	Corncockle, purple		⊙					
B470	Agrostemma gracilis	Corncockle, white		⊙					
B644	Alcea rosea	Hollyhock 'Lene'		⊙					
B117	Alcea rosea	Hollyhock, biennial		⊙					
B112	Amaranthus tricolor	Surinam Amaranth		⊙					
B468	Ammi visnaga	Bishop's weed		⊙					
B647	Anthemis tinctoria	Golden Chamomile		⌞					
B119	Antirrhinum majus	Snapdragon, mixed colours		⊙					
B118	Antirrhinum majus	Snapdragon 'Black Prince'		⊙					
<b>New!</b> B662	Aquilegia vulgaris	Columbine		⌞					
B120	Arnica montana	Mountain Arnica		⌞					
B122	Asarina scandens	Climbing Snapdragon		⊙					
B617	Brachyscome iberidifolia	Swan river daisy		⊙					
B130	Calendula officinalis	Pot Marigold, mixed colours		⊙					
B130A	Calendula officinalis	Pot Marigold, double-flowered		⊙					
B135	Callistephus chinensis	China aster, single-flowered		⊙					
B606	Callistephus chinensis	China Aster 'Prinova'		⊙					
B607	Callistephus chinensis	China Aster 'Biedermeier'		⊙					
B626	Callistephus chinensis	China Aster, Tiger Paw Aster		⊙					
B140	Campanula medium	Canterbury Bells		⊙					
B589	Carthamus tinctorius	Safflower		⊙					
B145	Centaurea cyanus	Cornflower		⊙					
B164A	Chrysanthemum carinatum	Tricoloured Chrysanthemum		⊙					
B175	Clarkia elegans	Clarkia		⊙					
B180	Convolvulus tricolor	Dwarf Convolvulus		⊙					
B185	Coreopsis tinctoria	Golden tickseed		⊙					
B190	Cosmos bipinnatus	Cosmos, mixed colours		⊙					
B193	Cosmos bipinnatus	Cosmos, white		⊙					
B192	Cosmos sulphureus	Cosmos, orange		⊙					
B635	Cynoglossum amabile	Chinese forget-me-not		⊙					
B200	Delphinium ajacis	Larkspur		⊙					
B637	Dianthus amurensis	Amur Pink		⌞					
B210	Dianthus barbatus	Sweet William, mixed colours		⊙					
B643	Dianthus barbatus	Sweet William 'Chris'		⊙					
B619	Dracocephalum moldavica	Moldavian Dragonhead		⊙					
B461	Echium plantagineum	Purple viper's bugloss		⊙					
B235	Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy		⊙					
B631	Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy 'Karminkönig'		⊙					
B465	Gaura lindheimeri	White Gaura		⌞					
B260A	Gilia tricolor	Bird's-eye gilia		⊙					



Item no.	Good for insects and bees	Scent plant	Edible blossom	Height (cm)	Seed required for 1000 plants	Planting distance (cm)	Sowing depth (cm)	Raise in seed bed for planting out from May	Direct sowing	Cool Flower	Flowering time
B650				60-75	0.5 g	30 x 30	g. i. l.	Apr-May; Sept		*	June-Sept
B467				80-120	1 g	40 x 40	0.5	Apr	May-June		July-Oct
B654				60	2 g	40 x 40	0.5	Apr			June-Sept
B466				40-60	0.2 g	20 x 20	g. i. l.	March-Apr			July-Nov
B110				50-80	15 g	20 x 25	1		March-June; Sept	*	July-Sept
B470				50-80	8 g	20 x 30	0.5-1		March-June; Sept	*	July-Sept
B644				ca. 180	15 g	40 x 40	1	March-Apr	Apr-May		July-Sept
B117				up to 200	15 g	50 x 50	1	March-Apr	Apr-May		July-Sept
B112				80-90	2 g	40 x 40	1	Apr			July-Sept
B468				70-100	2 g	30 x 40	g. i. l.	March-May	Apr-June		July-Oct
B647				60	0.8 g	40 x 40	g. i. l.		March-Apr		June-Sept
B119				30-60	0.3 g	25 x 30	0.5	March-Apr; Sept	Apr-mid May	*	July-Oct
B118				40-50	0.3 g	25 x 25	0.5	March-Apr; Sept	Apr-mid May	*	July-Oct
B662				60-80	3 g	30 x 30	g. i. l.	March-Apr			May-Aug
B120				50	2 g	15 x 30	g. i. l.	Feb-Apr			May-Aug
B122				up to 200	0.5 g	20 x 20	0.5	March			July-Oct
B617				25-30	0.5 g	15 x 20	g. i. l.	March-May	Apr-June		July-Oct
B130				30-60	20 g	25 x 25	1		March-Sept	*	June-Oct
B130A				60	20 g	25 x 25	1-2		March-Sept	*	June-Oct
B135				50	5 g	20 x 25	0.5-1	March	Apr-mid May		July-mid Oct
B606				50	5 g	20 x 25	0.5-1	March	Apr-mid May		July-mid Oct
B607				50	5 g	20 x 25	0.5-1	March	Apr-mid May		July-mid Oct
B626				50	5 g	20 x 25	0.5-1	March	Apr-mid May		July-mid Oct
B140				70	0.3 g	40 x 40	g. i. l.	May-July	May-July		June-July
B589				60-80	50 g	30 x 30	2-3	March-May	Apr-June		August
B145				50-90	8 g	20 x 20	0.5-1		March-June; Aug-Sept	*	June-Sept
B164A				30-50	10 g	30 x 30	5	March-June	June		July-Oct
B175				40-60	1 g	20 x 20	g. i. l.		Apr-May		June-Sept
B180				30-40	20 g	20 x 20	1		March-May		June-Aug
B185				50-80	0.8 g	20 x 25	g. i. l.	Apr-May	Apr-May		July-Sept
B190				100-150	10 g	30 x 30	1-2	March-May	Apr-May		June-Nov
B193				100-150	10 g	30 x 30	1	March-May	Apr-May		June-Nov
B192				40-50	15 g	30 x 30	1	March-May	Apr-May		June-Nov
B635				20-40	10 g	25 x 25	0.5	March-Apr	Apr-mid June; Sept	*	July-Sept
B200				50-100	5 g	20 x 20	1		Apr-mid June; Sept	*	June-Sept
B637				10-30	1 g	20 x 30	g. i. l.	March-May	Apr-June		July-Oct
B210				50-60	2 g	30 x 30	0.5-1	Apr-July			June-July
B643				50-60	2 g	30 x 30	0.5-1	Apr-July			June-July
B619				30-50	4 g	25 x 25	g. i. l.	March-May	Apr-June		July-Aug
B461				50-60	6 g	20 x 30	0.5		Apr-May		May-Oct
B235				30-50	3 g	20 x 20	0.5		Apr-May; Sept	*	June-Sept
B631				30-50	3 g	20 x 20	0.5		Apr-May; Sept	*	June-Sept
B465				40-50	20 g	30 x 40	0.5-1	March-Apr	March-Apr		June-Oct
B260A				20-30	1 g	20 x 20	g. i. l.		Apr-June		June-Aug

Item no.	Variety	Name	Flower colour	Vegetation period	Cut flower	Balkony	Isolated stand	Dried flowers	Climber
B265	Godetia grandiflora	Godetia		☉					
B270	Gypsophila elegans	Annual Baby's Breath		☉					
<b>New!</b> B656	Gypsophila paniculata	Baby's-breath 'Elsa'		☽					
B275	Helianthus annuus	Sunflower mix 'La Torre'		☉					
B641	Helianthus annuus	Sunflower 'Tamino'		☉					
B276	Helianthus annuus	Sunflower 'Hella'		☉					
B642	Helianthus annuus	Sunflower 'Sinja'		☉					
B277	Helianthus annuus	Sunflower 'Velvet Queen'		☉					
B624	Helianthus annuus	Sunflower 'Valentin'		☉					
B278	Helianthus debilis	Sunflower 'Petita'		☉					
B280	Helichrysum bracteatum 'Monstrosum'	Strawflower, tall		☉					
B616	Iberis amara	Bitter Candytuft		☉					
B296	Iberis umbellata	Candytuft		☉					
<b>New!</b> B653	Ipomoea lobata	Firecracker vine		☉					
B614	Ipomoea quamoclit	Hummingbird vine		☉					
B300	Ipomoea rubro-coerulea	Morning Glory		☉					
B310	Lathyrus odoratus	Sweet Pea		☉					
B315	Lavatera trimestris	Annual Mallow		☉					
B627	Leonotis nepetifolia	Lion's Ear		☉					
B321	Leonurus sibiricus	Siberian Motherwort		☉					
B330	Linaria maroccana	Moroccan Toadflax		☉					
B335	Linum grandiflorum	Red Flax		☉					
<b>New!</b> B651	Linum perenne	Blue flax		☉					
B645	Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum		☉					
B343	Malope trifida	Mallow Wort, purple		☉					
B613	Malope trifida	Mallow Wort, white		☉					
B345	Matricaria chamomilla	Chamomile		☉					
B350	Nigella damascena	Love-in-a-Mist		☉					
B351	Nigella papillosa	Love-in-a-Mist 'African Bride'		☉					
B369	Papaver rhoeas	Common Poppy		☉					
B371	Papaver rhoeas	Poppy, white & red		☉					
B633	Phlox drummondii	Phlox 'Märchenzauber'		☉					
B625	Reseda alba	White Mignonette		☉					
B395	Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed Susan		☉					
B396	Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed Susan 'Herbstwald'		☉					
B462	Salpiglossis sinuata	Velvet Trumpet Flower		☉					
B399	Salvia sclarea	Clary Sage		☽					
B399A	Salvia viridis	Painted Sage		☉					
B632	Sanvitalia procumbens	Mexican Creeping Zinnia		☉					
B400	Scabiosa atropurpurea	Skabiose		☉					
B615	Silene armeria	Sweet William catchfly		☉					
B414	Tagetes erecta	Aztec Marigold		☉					
B415	Tagetes tenuifolia	Signet Marigold		☉					
B415A	Tagetes tenuifolia	Signet Marigold, mixed colours		☉					



Item no.	Good for insects and bees	Scent plant	Edible blossom	Height (cm)	Seed required for 1000 plants	Planting distance (cm)	Sowing depth (cm)	Raise in seed bed for planting out from May	Direct sowing	Cool Flower	Flowering time
B265				40-60	1 g	25 x 25	1-2		March-May		July-Sept
B270				40-60	2 g	25 x 25	0.25	March-May	March-June		July-Sept
B656				120	1.5 g	50 x 50	g. i. l.	March-May			June-Aug
B275				up to 200	40 g	40 x 40	2-3		May-mid July		July-Oct
B641				150	40 g	40 x 40	2-3		May-mid July		July-Oct
B276				80-100	35 g	40 x 40	2-3		May-mid July		July-Oct
B642				150	20 g	40 x 40	2-3		May-mid July		July-Oct
B277				170	50 g	40 x 40	2-3		May-mid July		July-Oct
B624				160	40 g	40 x 40	2-3		May-mid July		July-Oct
B278				150	10 g	40 x 40	2-3		May-mid July		July-Oct
B280				80-100	2 g	30 x 30	0.5	March-Apr	Apr-May		July-Sept
B616				20-40	5 g	20 x 25	0.25	Apr	May		June-Aug
B296				25	4 g	20 x 25	0.25	Apr	May		July-Aug
B653				up to 300	30 g	30 x 30	0.5	March-Apr			June-Oct
B614				up to 300	70 g	30 x 30	0.5-1	Apr	May-June		mid July-Oct
B300				200-500	50 g	30 x 40	1	March-Apr	mid Apr-May		July-Sept
B310				150-200	110 g	10 x 10	1-2		Apr; Sept		June-Aug
B315				50	10 g	30 x 40	1	March-Apr	Apr-June		June-Sept
B627				160-200	5 g	30 x 40	1	Apr			July-Oct
B321				50-100	2 g	40 x 40	0.5	March-Apr	Apr-June		July-Oct
B330				40	0.2 g	15 x 15	0.25		Apr-June		June-Aug
B335				40-50	5 g	10 x 10	1		Apr-June		June-Sept
B651				40-80	3 g	25 x 25	0.5	March-Apr	Apr-May		June-Sept
B645				20	4 g	20 x 20	0.5	Apr	May-June		July-mid-Oct
B343				60-100	5 g	30 x 40	1-2	March-Apr	Apr-May		July-Oct
B613				60-100	5 g	30 x 40	1-2	March-Apr	Apr-May		July-Oct
B345				10-50	0.2 g	20 x 20	g. i. l.	March-Apr	Apr-May; Sept		May-Sept
B350				40-50	5 g	15 x 20	1		March-June; Sept		June-Sept
B351				40-50	5 g	15 x 20	1		March-June; Sept		June-Sept
B369				50-60	0.3 g	20 x 25	0.5		March-May; Sept		May-July
B371				60-80	0.5 g	25 x 25	0.5		March-May; Sept		June-Sept
B633				40	4 g	25 x 25	1	March-Apr			July-Sept
B625				ca. 80	1 g	25 x 25	g. i. l.	Apr	Apr-June		June-Oct
B395				60-80	1.5 g	40 x 40	1	March-Apr; Sept			July-Oct
B396				60-80	1.5 g	40 x 40	1	March-Apr; Sept			July-Oct
B462				40-50	0.5 g	25 x 30	g. i. l.	March-Apr	Apr-May		July
B399				80-120	5 g	75 x 75	0.5	March-June	Apr-June		June-Aug
B399A				30-50	10 g	20 x 20	0.5		Apr-May		June-Oct
B632				20	1 g	20 x 25	0.5	March-Apr			July-Oct
B400				90	10 g	25 x 30	1	March-Apr; Sept			July-Nov
B615				40-60	0.4 g	15 x 15	g. i. l.	March-Apr	Apr-May		June-Sept
B414				ca. 80	6 g	30 x 30	1	March-May	May-June		July-Oct
B415				30-40	2 g	40 x 40 (pot)	1	March-May	May-June		July-Oct
B415A				30-40	2 g	40 x 40 (pot)	1	March-May	May-June		July-Oct

Item no.	Variety	Name	Flower colour	Vegetation period	Cut flower	Balkony	Isolated stand	Dried flowers	Climber
B571	Tanacetum parthenium	Feverfew		⌞					
B415B	Tithonia rotundifolia	Mexican Sunflower		⊙					
B636	Trachymene coerulea	Blue Lace Flower		⊙					
B417	Tropaeolum majus	Nasturtium, trailing		⊙					
B418	Tropaeolum majus	Nasturtium, dwarf		⊙					
B469	Ursinia calendulifolia	Parachute Daisy		⊙					
B419	Valeriana officinalis	Valerian		⌞					
<b>New!</b> B663	Verbascum phoeniceum	Purple mullein		⌞					
B423	Verbena bonariensis	Tall Verbena		⌞					
B618	Viola cornuta	Horned Pansy, yellow		⌞					
B422	Viola tricolor	Wild Pansy		⊙					
B460	Zinnia angustifolia	Mexican Zinnia		⊙					
B463	Zinnia elegans	Zinnia 'Carroussel'		⊙					
B630	Zinnia elegans	Zinnia 'Sommer in Orange'		⊙					

annual (⊙), biennial (⊙), perennial (⌞)

## Ornamental grass

Item no.	Variety	Name	Vegetation period	Cut flower	Balkony	Isolated stand	Dried flowers	Climber
B629	Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass 'Fontaine'	⊙					

annual (⊙), biennial (⊙), perennial (⌞)

## Summer flower mixtures

Item no.	Variety	Seed required for 1 m <sup>2</sup>	Vegetation period	Height (cm)	Sowing depth (cm)	Direct sowing	Flowering time
B640	Bauerngarten (Cottage garden mix)	1 g	⊙	60-100	1-2	Apr-May	June-Oct
B566	Sommerpracht (Summer Splendour)	0.5 g	⊙	30-50	1	Apr-May	June-Sept
B609	Blühender Balkon (Blooming balcony)	1 g	⊙	20-40	1	Apr-May	June-Sept
B570	Essbare Blüten (Edible flowers)	1-1.5 g	⊙	60-80	1-2	Apr-Juni	June-Sept
D490	Blühstreifenmischung (Insect buffet)	3 g	⊙	30-150	ca. 3	early May-end of July	June-Okt
B568	Bienenweide (Bee pasture)	1 g	⊙	30-80	1-2	May-June	June-Okt
<b>New!</b> B648	Florida	0.65 g	⊙	30-60	1	Apr-May	June-Oct
B623	Nützlingsparadies (Beneficial Insect's Paradise)	1.5 g	⊙	40-80	1-2	May-June	June-Sept
<b>Wild flowers</b>							
B601	Trockenwiesenkräuter (Wild flowers for dry locations)	0.3-0.5 g	⌞			germinates in light	March-Oct
B602	Wildblumenmischung für schattige Standorte (Wild flowers for shady locations)	0.3-0.5 g	⌞			germinates in light	March-Oct
B603	Wildblumenmischung für Schmetterlinge (Wild flowers for butterflies)	0.3-0.5 g	⌞			germinates in light	March-Oct

annual (⊙), biennial (⊙), perennial (⌞)

Mixtures of asters can be found with the summer flowers.

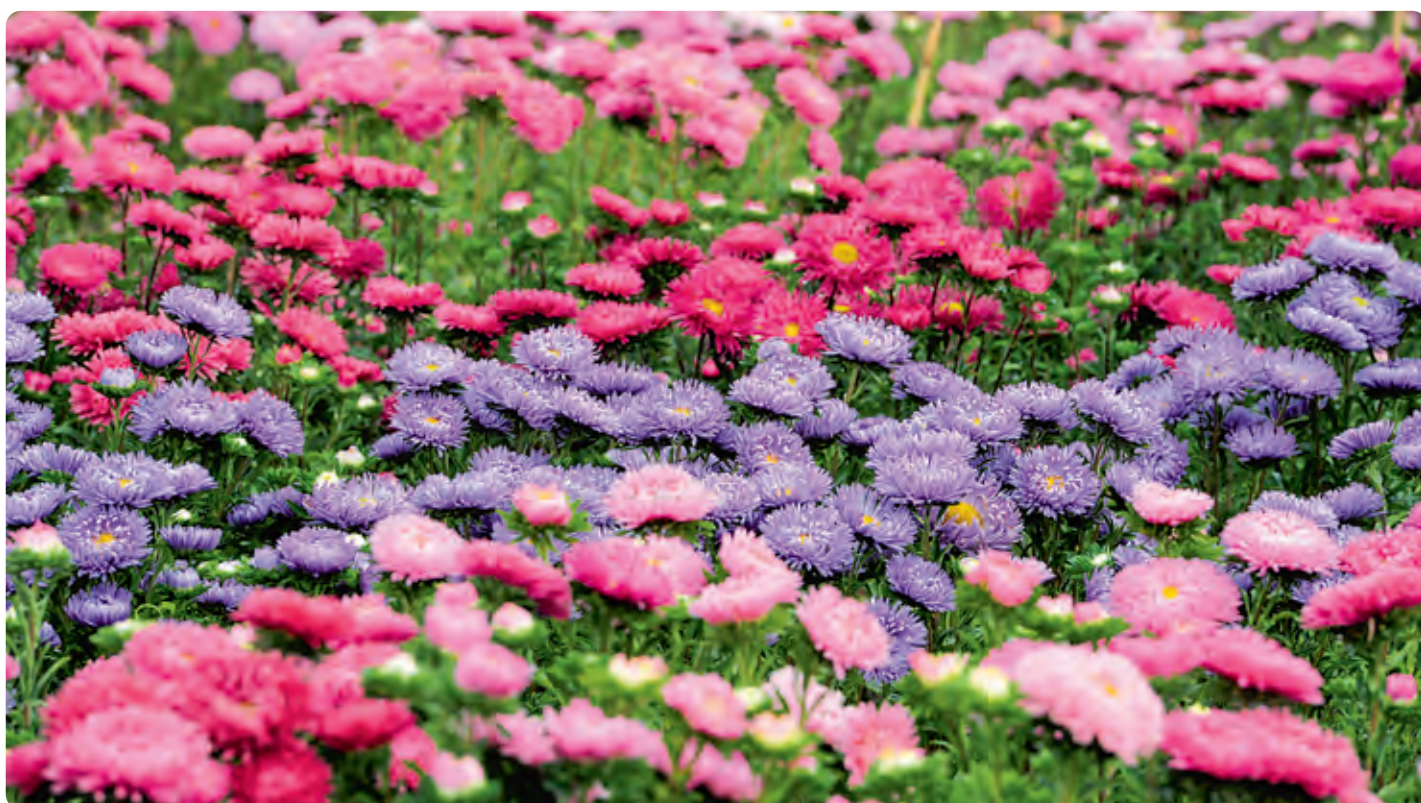


Item no.	Good for insects and bees	Scent plant	Edible blossom	Height (cm)	Seed required for 1000 plants	Planting distance (cm)	Sowing depth (cm)	Raise in seed bed for planting out from May	Direct sowing	Cool Flower	Flowering time
B571		☞		70-90	0.2 g	30 x 30	g. i. l.	March-Apr; Sept	mid Apr-mid May	*	June-Oct
B415B	☞			150-180	15 g	30 x 40	g. i. l.	March-May			Aug-Oct
B636	☞	☞		70	6 g	20 x 20	1	March-Apr			July-Oct
B417			☞	up to 300	200 g	40 x 40	1	mid March-May	May-June		June-Oct
B418			☞	60	200 g	30 x 30	1	mid March-May	May-June		June-Oct
B469	☞			20-30	2 g	20 x 20	0.5	March-Apr	mid May-mid June		mid June-Sept
B419	☞			ca. 150	1 g	30 x 40	0.5	March-June			May-Sept
B663	☞			60-80	0.2 g	30 x 30	g. i. l.	March-May			May-Aug
B423	☞			100	0.5 g	30 x 40	g. i. l.	Feb-Apr			mid July-mid Oct
B618			☞	10-20	1 g	15 x 15	0.5	Jan-June			March-Oct
B422			☞	10-20	1 g	10 x 10	0.5	June			May-Aug
B460	☞			40-50	5 g	20 x 20	0.5-1	Apr			July-Oct
B463	☞			ca. 70	10 g	30 x 30	0.5-1	Apr			July-Oct
B630	☞			100	10 g	30 x 30	0.5-1	Apr			July-Oct

g. i. l. =germinates in light

\* Cool Flower: More on p. 104

Item no.	Good for insects and bees	Scent plant	Eatable Blossom	Height (cm)	Seed required for 1000 plants	Planting distance (cm)	Sowing depth (cm)	Raise in seed bed for planting out from May	Direct sowing	Flowering time
B629				40-60	1.5 g	40 x 30	0.5	March-Apr		July-Oct



# Summer flowers

When selecting our flowers, we are inspired by the image of an ecological cottage garden. This type of garden is characterized by a combination of biodiversity, utility, and beauty. Here, insects should find flowers rich in pollen and nectar. However, it also includes classic, sometimes double-flowered varieties, as their abundant petals particularly enhance bouquets and touch our souls.



New

B650

## Yarrow 'Rosella'

*Achillea millefolium*

This colourful yarrow mix makes a stunning addition to every perennial flower border and is an invaluable bee pasture. The flowering period lasts for several weeks and cutting back at the right time will promote a second flowering in late summer to autumn. As it already flowers in the very first year, it can also be grown as an annual. Ideal for cut flower growers.



B467

## Anise Hyssop

*Agastache anisata*

A colourful and many sided garden perennial, for wild gardens. Can be sown direct and propagates well by self-seeding and attracts many insects and butterflies. The vigorous plant smells of anise and mint. The leaves and flowers, which are of a delicious liquorice aroma, are used in desserts, teas and cold drinks.



B654

## Korean mint

*Agastache rugosa*

Korean mint, with its vibrant purple-blue flower spikes, attracts bees, bumblebees and butterflies to the perennial border. The entire plant exudes an aromatic scent reminiscent of mint and licorice. Agastache leaves can be used fresh or dried for a delicious tea. It is perennial and tolerant to drought.



B466

## Floss flower

*Ageratum houstonianum*

A stable and long lasting cut flower with a pretty colour range from blue to violet, to pink to white. With regular cutting the Floss flower (Ageratum) will flower until November. It is much loved by butterflies. Ideal for cut flower growers.



B110

## Corncockle, purple

*Agrostemma githago*

Wild medicinal plant from the carnation family with large beautiful, purple flowers on long stems. An undemanding beauty for natural gardens. Note: All parts of the plant are poisonous.



B470

## Corncockle, white

*Agrostemma gracilis*

The white Corncockle is very elegant with its beautiful, large creamy white flowers and narrow leaves held on slim stems. This undemanding summer flower is a favourite insect pasture and makes a grand addition to the vegetable and wild gardens. Note: All parts of the plant are poisonous.



B644

## Hollyhock 'Lene'

S. Lange

*Alcea rosea*

Hollyhock 'Lene' is special because it's an annual summer flower. Beautiful and large flowers in shades of pale and dark pink and white. The plants grow to 1.8 m and are very sturdy. We recommend sowing early indoors by mid March for an abundance of flowers.



B117

## Hollyhock, biennial

*Alcea rosea*

An old cottage garden biennial plant. The flower stems grow from a rosette of leaves and can reach 200 cm in height. Cut back in winter. It is ideal for planting along walls and fences or towards the back of a flower border. Hollyhock typically germinates very sporadically and for this reason there is a generous amount of seed in the packet.







B112

## Surinam Amaranth

*Amaranthus tricolor*

Edible Amaranth with its impressive hanging flowers, dark red stems and camouflage-coloured leaves is a decorative single plant for sunny sites. The dark red flowers are particularly effective among perennials or in front of shrubs. Can also be grouped together or planted as a screen.



demeter



B468

## Bishop's weed

*Ammi visnaga*

The bushy Umbellifer is an old cottage garden and medicinal plant and an exception food plant for insects. The large white umbels can be combined with virtually every other summer flower and make a wonderful addition to coloured flower arrangements. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B647

## Golden Chamomile

*Anthemis tinctoria*

The dye plant Golden Chamomile is an uncomplicated, compact perennial. The golden yellow flowers appear in large numbers from June to September and are visited primarily by hover flies and wild bees. Its leaves and flowers are scented, the flowers have been used to produce dye.



demeter



B119

## Snapdragon, mixed colours

b-d EHZ

*Antirrhinum majus*

A tall mixture of this delicately fragrant, well-loved cottage garden plant in many vibrant colours! Snapdragons are relatively slug resistant and in protected areas can last many years. It is ready for cutting when 3 to 5 flowers on the lower part of the stem have opened. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B118

## Snapdragon 'Black Prince'

b-d EHZ

*Antirrhinum majus*

A single-coloured, low growing snapdragon with wonderful, dark red velvety blossoms and dark green leaves. It lasts many years in protected situations. This summer flower is a much loved cut flower and provides a good mass effect with its pure colour.



demeter



New

B662

## Columbine

*Aquilegia vulgaris*

Enchanting mixture of different-coloured flowers in shades of blue, purple, red, pink and white. Columbine is one of our most beautiful native wild plants and is a classic for cottage gardens. Not very demanding, produces seeds and self-sows easily and can be left to its own devices. Suitable for cutting and attracts bumblebees. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B120

## Mountain Arnica

*Arnica montana*

An old medicinal plant which in the wild is a protected species. Mountain Arnica with its attractive, golden yellow flower heads, is a striking addition for every sunny flower bed. It likes a thin, porous, sour, humus-rich soil with a low lime content. It flowers from its second year. Its natural appearance makes it blend well in natural and cottage gardens.



demeter



B122

## Climbing Snapdragon

*Asarina scandens*

This tender climbing plant with pretty filigree flowers in shades of lavender through to deep violet and dense ivy-like leaves that grows up to 2 m high, always amazes. It flowers continuously from June until the first frosts and grows without any trouble in all garden soils. Sunny situations sheltered from wind and also light shade are ideal.



demeter



B617

## Swan river daisy

b-d EHZ

*Brachyscome iberidifolia*

Low growing, tender member of the daisy family with radiant blue flowers. Flowers are produced from the end of May until well into the autumn. It is a sun and warmth-loving plant but can also grow in half shade and in window boxes.



demeter



**B130**  
**Pot Marigold, mixed colours**

*Calendula officinalis*

Favourite mixture of single unfilled flowers in yellow and orange tones. An uncomplicated and undemanding free flowering cut flower. After the first flowering the seed heads should be cut off, then they will continue flowering until well into the autumn.



*Already spotted?*

The leaves and blossoms of some of the flowers in our range are suitable as flavourful herbal tea, whether dried or fresh. Their blossoms add a unique colour and distinctive aroma to herbal and fruit tea blends. The suitable varieties can be found in our new section on herbal teas on page 93.



**B130A**  
**Pot Marigold, double-flowered**

*Calendula officinalis*

This pot marigold selection which is high in flavenoids, is good as a cut flower and as a medicinal plant. The orange coloured and generally filled flowers, bloom freely from June to October. They should be cut back after their first flowering and they will then continue flowering into the autumn.



**Erfurt outdoor cut flowers**

The following asters are classic filled varieties. Their upright growing habit, strong stems make them ideal and long lasting cut flowers.



**B135**  
**China aster, single-flowered**

b-d EHZ

*Callistephus chinensis*

Semi-tall bright and colourful annual aster with unfilled flowers. Asters are susceptible to a type of soil fungi that causes wilt. They should therefore have a break of between 5 and 8 years before being planted on the same ground again. They are ready for picking when the flowers are fully open. Ideal for cut flower growers.



**B606**  
**China Aster 'Prinova'**

*Callistephus chinensis*

Early flowering mixture with large and colourful flowers. The plants have a strong and upright growth habit. Asters thrive best in full sun. In dry periods they should be watered from below. The growing site should be changed each year to avoid aster wilt disease. Ideal for cut flower growers.



**B607**  
**China Aster 'Biedermeier'**

*Callistephus chinensis*

Beautiful, colourful mixture with small ornamental blossoms. The plants have a strong upright growth habit. Asters thrive best in sunny sites. In dry periods water from below. The growing site should be changed each year to avoid aster wilt disease. Ideal for cut flower growers.



**B626**  
**China Aster, Tiger Paw Aster**

*Callistephus chinensis*

The colourful China asters are impressive with their densely filled blossoms, reminiscent of chrysanthemums. They are resistant to rain, free flowering, have long stems and are therefore ideal for summer and autumn flower arrangements. To prevent the aster wilt disease the growing site should change each year. Ideal for cut flower growers.



**B140**  
**Canterbury Bells**

*Campanula medium*

A pretty mixture with simple delicate purple or white flowers. These long-lasting cut flowers only flower in their second year. They should not be allowed to dry out during winter and the plants can be protected with for example fir branches. The flowers are ready for cutting when the flowers have developed colour but are not yet open. Ideal for cut flower growers.







B589

## Safflower

*Carthamus tinctorius*

Fast growing, strong summer flower with yellow-orange, thistle-like flowers. The stem has only a few thorns. The seedlings need protecting from slugs. It can also be used as a dried flower. Suitable for the commercial cut flower market. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B145

## Cornflower

*Centaurea cyanus*

Cornflower with radiant blue, filled blooms that attract bees. Easy, undemanding summer flower. Seeds can even be sown in autumn, the first flowers will then already appear in May. Ready for cutting as soon as the uppermost flower has opened.



demeter



B164A

## Tricoloured Chrysanthemum

b-d EHZ | *Chrysanthemum carinatum*

An ornamental chrysanthemum with large, variegated, ringed flowers. Chrysanthemums will grow in all garden soils in a sunny position. A valued cut flower that lasts well in a vase. Ready for cutting as soon as the flower heads open. New shoots grow rapidly after the flowers are cut. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter

Bioland



B175

## Clarkia

*Clarkia elegans*

Beautiful flower of summer with exuberant floral abundance. The flowers in lilac, salmon and pink tones are reminiscent of almond flowers and are much enjoyed by bees. These otherwise undemanding flowers like a good soil and plenty of watering. The long flower stems are well suited for cutting.



demeter

Bioland



B180

## Dwarf Convolvulus

*Convolvulus tricolor*

The flowers of Morning Glory glow expressively in sky blue and pink and have a yellowish white eye in the centre. The plants are straight forward to grow in sunny borders with light unimproved soils and rapidly cover the ground. It is also suitable for sowing in window boxes.



demeter



B185

## Golden tickseed

*Coreopsis tinctoria*

Golden tickseed is a long lasting bed or border plant with warm, yellow to red coloured flowers. It can grow in the sun or half shade. Once it has flowered it can be cut back for a second flush. For cutting the flowers must be well opened.



demeter

Bioland



B190

## Cosmos, mixed colours

*Cosmos bipinnatus*

Large violet coloured, pink and white flowers grow from finely ramified, very vigorous and branching plants. Removing spent blooms will considerably increase the flowering period. Ready to cut when the first flowers have opened. Old cottage garden plant and favourite cut flower for summer arrangements. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B193

## Cosmos, white

*Cosmos bipinnatus*

A medium-tall cosmos variety with wonderful, large, pure white flowers. The plants have finely feathered leaves and also spread out wide which means they need space around them in the bed. Excellent as a filler for beds and borders. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter

Bioland



B192

## Cosmos, orange

*Cosmos sulphureus*

The glowing head of orange blossoms is a very pretty but little known summer flower whose colourful abundance our honey and bumble bees cannot resist. The plant flowers continuously until the first frost. It is therefore a ready source of food for insects in the autumn months. Wonderful too as a cut flower.



demeter



B635

## Chinese forget-me-not

*Cynoglossum amabile*

Excellent for attracting insects to beds or window boxes. The bright azure flowers appear freely on long stalks. A beautiful, clear blue colour with a few plants appearing in pure white. Undemanding summer flower which survives well in drought.



demeter

## Cool Flowers

Robust annual summer flowers that, as seedlings or young plants, can withstand our cold winters without damage. Pre-cultivation or direct sowing from August to October results in significantly earlier blooming compared to their spring-sown counterparts. All suitable varieties can be found in the overview table starting on page 94.



B200

## Larkspur

*Delphinium ajacis*

Larkspur forms long, lace-like, and beautiful flower spikes in blue, white or pink tones. It grows on sunny and half shaded sites. Shorten to 10-15 cm after it has flowered to produce a second flush. Particularly loved by bumble bees. Note: All parts of the plant are poisonous. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B637

## Amur Pink

*Dianthus amurensis*

This attractive, bright perennial Dianthus is striking for its long flowering season. Its strong violet-pink colour adorns both rockery and flower pot from June to September. They have very attractive, pointed green leaves with pale blue shimmer. For optimum growth the Amur pink should not be kept too moist and needs a sunny situation.



demeter



B210

## Sweet William, mixed colours

*Dianthus barbatus*

Sweet William is a specially good long-lasting, free-flowering cut flower. In the right place Sweet Williams will flower several years in succession. After flowering the plants can be split up and re-planted. As soon as the first flowers have opened the tough stems can be cut for flower arranging. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B643

## Sweet William 'Chris'

b-d EHZ

*Dianthus barbatus*

Wonderful, sturdy cottage garden variety with an extended flowering period and long lasting as a cut flower. The deep red flowers with white eyes release a carnation-like scent. Sweet Williams flower in their second year and thrive in half-shady conditions. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B619

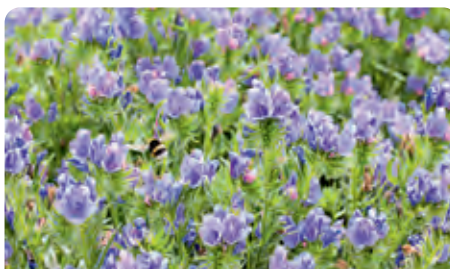
## Moldavian Dragonhead

*Dracocephalum moldavica*

Wild flower from southern Europe with bright violet-blue flowers and the scent of fresh lemons. We recommend sowing from April where it is to flower. It can also be grown in tubs and on the balcony. Has a very good nectar flow and is even more attractive to insects than Phacelia. Can also be used for lemon-flavoured tea.



demeter



B461

## Purple viper's bugloss

*Echium plantagineum*

The Purple viper's bugloss is especially valuable in the wild garden. The sky blue Mediterranean summer flower flowers long and freely. A very well visited and uncomplicated insect pasture for dryer situations.



demeter



B235

## California Poppy

*Eschscholzia californica*

Low growing ornamental poppy species with flowers of bright orange and yellow colours and fine blue-green and very decorative feathery leaves. The chalice-shaped flowers only open properly in full sunlight. Loose, sandy, porous soils in a sunny site is ideal. Very drought resistant. All parts of the plant are poisonous.



demeter





B631

## California Poppy 'Karminkönig'

*Eschscholzia californica*

Pretty, eye-catching flower for the natural garden with bright red flowers and white centres. Flowers continuously throughout summer transforming barren corners into a vibrant sea of carmine, while being undemanding. Very attractive to bees, bumble bees and butterflies.



demeter



B465

## White Gaura

*Gaura lindheimeri*

A graceful perennial with a bushy upright growth and lily-like white flowers which rest upon long stems rising from the leaf rosettes. This tireless bloomer thrives in the full sun in dryer sites with porous, sandy or gravelly soil and can also be grown in tubs. Beautiful in flower arrangements.



demeter



B260A

## Bird's-eye Gilia

*Gilia tricolor*

Bird's Eye or Biird's Eye Gilia is a wild, delicate beauty with a sweet scent of chocolate. The finely structured summer flower has delicate, violet trumpet-like flowers with dark eyes. A second flowering is possible if cut back. Effective in wild flower arrangements and a balcony stunner.



demeter



B265

## Godetia

*Godetia grandiflora*

Clarkia, Farewell to Spring or Godetia is a member of the willowherb family. The striking flowers ranging in colour from white to pink through to a vibrant purple are reminiscent of azaleas. For sun or half shade. The much appreciated and lasting summer flower is often found in cottage gardens and allotments and is an excellent cut flower. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B270

## Annual Baby's Breath

*Gypsophila elegans*

The Annual Baby's Breath forms numerous tiny white flowers on open branching stems. It likes poor, loose soil in full sun or half shade. To cut the flowers over a longer period seeds should be sown direct every four weeks. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



New

B656

## Baby's-breath 'Elsa'

S. Lange

*Gypsophila paniculata*

Stunning gypsophile variety that will make a great addition to your perennial flowerbeds. The white blossoms have pink-tinged edges. The delicate plant is ideal as a filler in bouquets. It can keep for around 7 days in a vase. This variety is not suitable for drying. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B275

## Sunflower mix 'La Torre'

*Helianthus annuus*

Sunflower 'La Torre' has more than one stem, a branching habit and grows up to two metres high. The flowers tend to be small, around 15 cm in diameter and appear in pale yellow, yellow and red tones. It is an excellent cut flower. Sunflowers need rich soil with sufficient moisture and a sunny place in the garden. Ideal for cut flower growers.

Colorful bouquets for weekly markets or subscription boxes, flower fields for self-harvesting—more and more businesses are expanding their offerings to include organic cut flowers. On page 114, you will find our selection of varieties.



demeter



B641

## Sunflower 'Tamino'

b-d EHZ

*Helianthus annuus*

Develops undivided strong stems that grow to a length of 150 cm. The flowers are like golden yellow suns some 25cm in diameter with large dark centres. Particularly harmonious flower form. Very attractive as a single cut flower in a large vase which lasts at least 10 days. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter





B276

## Sunflower 'Hella'

b-d EHZ

*Helianthus annuus*

Small flowered, dark yellow sunflower with a brown centre. Flower diameter approximately 10 cm. The plants grow up to one metre high, branch out and produce many flowers. Long and very upright side shoots and lasts well in a vase. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B642

## Sunflower 'Sinja'

b-d EHZ

*Helianthus annuus*

Long flowering, branching and notably homogenous sunflower with a warm orange yellow colour. Diameter of flowers approximately 15 cm. The very firm stems result in a high yield of long lasting cut flowers. The long picking season make them an attractive proposition for field production. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B277

## Sunflower 'Velvet Queen'

*Helianthus annuus*

An unusual sunflower with expressive, velvet red-brown colour, an eye catching plant for the cottage garden. The diameter of the flowers reach 20 cm. Rich soil and plenty of water are needed for strong plants. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B624

## Sunflower 'Valentin'

*Helianthus annuus*

This extraordinary and colourful sunflower is rich in contrast with its lemon yellow petals and black centres. The branching, half-tall plants need full sun and a rich soil. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B278

## Sunflower 'Petita'

*Helianthus debilis*

Strongly branching variety producing many bright yellow flowers with dark centres in late summer. Regular cutting for the vase will encourage more flowers. This sunflower with its many small flowers (diameter around 10 cm) as also a valuable bee plant. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B280

## Strawflower, tall

*Helichrysum bracteatum 'Monstrosum'*

A pretty, tall growing Strawflower mixture whose warm, sunny colours range from orange, yellow, white, pink, salmon through to violet. A traditional dry flower that makes a colourful and long-lasting show in the sunny flower border. Ready to cut as soon as 2-4 rows of flower petals have opened. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B616

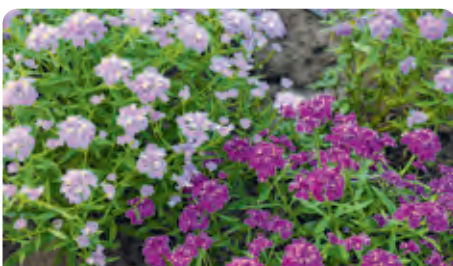
## Bitter Candytuft

*Iberis amara*

A fast growing summer flower with parasol-like heads, abundant flowers with white or pale pink petals. Remains low growing and is also suitable for window boxes. This medicinal plant is particularly attractive to hoverflies.



demeter



B296

## Candytuft

*Iberis umbellata*

A nicely coloured mixture for making small posies! Candytuft produces many parasol-like flower heads in violet, pink and white. Iberis umbellata like it dry and in full sun. Seedlings are susceptible to flea beetle. After flowering they should be cut back to produce a second flush. Old fashioned favourite for border and window box.



demeter



B653

## Firecracker vine

*Ipomoea lobata*

The wonderful flower umbels open one after the other with a play of colour from red to yellow-orange to a bright white. The firecracker vine is extremely tolerant to heat and flowers the entire summer. As a climbing ornamental plant, it is ideal for trellises and for adding greenery to your balcony. Also known as Spanish Flag.



demeter





B614

## Hummingbird vine

*Ipomoea quamoclit*

Fast growing, exotic-looking trailing plant with highly feathered leaves and many tiny scarlet flowers. The plant likes a warm, sunny position and needs plenty of water. Flowers far into the autumn. With the first cold nights of autumn the leaves turn dark red.



demeter



B300

## Morning Glory

*Ipomoea rubro-coerulea*

An eye-catching climber with impressive, large, violet-blue flowers reminiscent of petunias. In a warm, sunny position protected from wind, the Morning Glory can grow up to 5 m high. It needs a support around which it can twine and ascend by itself. Note: All parts of the plant are poisonous.



demeter

Bioland



B310

## Sweet Pea

*Lathyrus odoratus*

A wonderful, scented climbing plant with richly coloured flowers. The seed are sown in April direct and not too shallow. The flowers are ready for cutting when the lowest flower is fully open. If the dead heads are removed even more flowers will be produced. An old cottage garden flower for covering fences.



demeter



B315

## Annual Mallow

*Lavatera trimestris*

A branching bush with large rose-red mallow flowers. Relatively slug resistant. Popular as a free flowering border plant and long lasting cut flower for the vase. Optimum cutting time when 1-2 flowers on each stem have opened. Buds that are already coloured will open in the vase. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter



B627

## Lion's Ear

*Leonotis nepetifolia*

Striking plant, growing up to 2 metres with long, lance-like, dark green leaves and radiant, orange-coloured, velvety tube-like flowers which appear curling above one another. Fine solitary plants which flower long into autumn. Favourite insect plant, frost sensitive. Suitable for commercial cut flower cultivation.



demeter



B321

## Siberian Motherwort

*Leonurus sibiricus*

An old medicinal plant which is protected in the wild. Arnica with its attractive, gold yellow flower heads demands a place in every sunny flower border. It needs loose poor and acidic-tending soils with a good humus content. It flowers from the second year. It also fits well in the wild and cottage gardens.



demeter



B330

## Moroccan Toadflax

*Linaria maroccana*

A magical play of colour from red to violet via yellow to white with ornamental, multi-coloured snapdragon-like flowers for rockeries, corners of beds and among shrubs. The Moroccan Toadflax likes dry situations in full sun or half shade. Sow thinly and shallowly in final position from April to July. Toadflax grow quickly and is relatively slug resistant.



demeter



B335

## Red Flax

*Linum grandiflorum*

A very special, silkily glistening, brilliant red in the summer flower border! The Scarlet Flax is sown directly from April to July. The plants which like to grow in full sun, are undemanding and thrive in every normal garden soil. It is also suitable for growing in larger tubs or as border fillers and it relatively slug resistant.



demeter



New

B651

## Blue flax

*Linum perenne*

This undemanding blue flax is a perennial and a continuous bloomer. Its delicate, sky-blue flowers will delight for several weeks. It makes an excellent addition to your nature garden in a position with well-draining soil and full sun. The blue flax is particularly popular with bees and wild bees, and will flower a second time if cut back promptly.



demeter



B645

## Sweet Alyssum

*Lobularia maritima*

Sweet Alyssum is a low-maintenance plant for filling out borders that also thrives at dry sites. Noticeable for its scent reminiscent of honey. Particularly attractive to hoverflies. After the first flush of bloom, cutting back the plants by half can encourage a second flowering that lasts well into October.



B343

## Mallow Wort, purple

b-d EHZ

*Malope trifida*

Summer mallow with large and beautiful purple coloured flowers which flower long and abundantly. It likes a light sandy soil in a sunny situation and is particularly effective between tall perennials. Ideal for cut flower growers.



B613

## Mallow Wort, white

*Malope trifida*

Long flowering and free flowering mallow with trumpet-shaped white flowers with a diameter of ca. 8 cm. They like light sandy soil in sunny situations and are especially effective among perennials.



B345

## Chamomile

*Matricaria chamomilla*

The name Chamomile originates from the Greek and means 'earth apple' after the smell of its flowers. It is a medicinal and preparation plant that presents few demands on the soil. It does grow slowly though in the early stages.



B350

## Love-in-a-Mist

*Nigella damascena*

Fast growing, feathery summer flower with sky blue blossoms and finely divided leaves. Outdoor cultivation is straight forward and it is avoided by slugs. After flowering it develops pretty seed capsules. Ideal for cut flower growers.



B351

## Love-in-a-Mist 'African Bride'

*Nigella papillosa*

Delicate yet robust cut flowers with large, elegant, pure white blossoms with a dark centre which enjoy a warm growing site. The seed capsules are likewise attractive in dry flower arrangements. Ideal for cut flower growers.



B369

## Common Poppy

*Papaver rhoeas*

Classic red poppy with large bright red flowers. It grows in nutrient-rich, free-draining soils in a sunny situation. Fairly slug resistant. The fine seeds are sown direct and only lightly covered with soil. Stems should be cut for the vase when buds start to burst. The seed stems can be used for dry flower arrangements.



B371

## Poppy, white & red

b-d EHZ

*Papaver rhoeas*

A red, white and pink mixed, large flowered poppy which blooms throughout the summer. Seeds should be sown where they are to flower and be only lightly covered with soil. Fairly slug resistant. When cut the upright buds can be observed unfolding in the vase, the decorative seed capsules can be used in dried flower arrangements.



B633

## Phlox 'Märchenzauber'

b-d EHZ

*Phlox drumondii*

This annual phlox is a wonderful border and patio plant with a long flowering period and compact growth. It serves particularly well to bring colour between rows of vegetables. The colour range of this mixture is magical. The flowers always have a dark centre. The scent is reminiscent of lilac combined with sweet melon.







B625

## White Mignonette

*Reseda alba*

The tall-growing white flower heads of *Reseda alba* which originates in the Mediterranean, is only slightly scented but is an attractive source of food for butterflies, wild bees and hover flies. The continuously flowering and beautiful cut flower can be used for cottage garden flower arrangements until the first frosts.



B395

## Black-eyed Susan

*Rudbeckia hirta*

Golden yellow, long-stemmed flowers for late summer flower arrangements which last a long time in the vase. Black-eyed Susan prefers loose water-retaining soil in a sunny or slightly shaded position. Ready to cut when the flower heads are well open. Ideal for cut flower growers.



B396

## Black-eyed Susan 'Herbstwald'

*Rudbeckia hirta*

A strong growing Black-eyed Susan with contrasting brown-red and yellow tipped petals. Very robust with large flower heads which particularly attract butterflies. Particularly long lasting cut flower. Ideal for cut flower growers.



B462

## Velvet Trumpet Flower

b-d EHZ

*Salpiglossis sinuata*

The Petunia-like, velvety, trumpet flowers come in a beautiful range of colours from red to violet with streams of yellow. It grows in fertile garden soil, protected from the wind in full sun. Planted as a group they beautify borders and beds with their unusual play of colour. They also keep well in the vase as cut flowers. All parts of the plant are poisonous.



B399

## Clary Sage

*Salvia sclarea*

Growing to a height of up to 120 cm Clary Sage has a very imposing appearance. In its favoured situations Clary Sage will seed itself and ensure its continued presence in the garden. When flowering begins the whole plant gives off a scent. It is a plant for bees, for scent and both flowers and leaves can be eaten.



B399A

## Painted Sage

*Salvia viridis*

With annual clary it is not the insignificant flowers but the highly coloured leaf bracts which catch the eye. If cut back they will quickly flower again and it is fairly slug resistant. The fast growing summer flower is very decorative in both beds and floral arrangements.



B632

## Mexican Creeping Zinnia

*Sanvitalia procumbens*

Pretty flowers reminiscent of small sunflowers and readily visited by insects. The flowers are long lasting, continue to bloom and require no dead heading. Suitable for beds and window boxes. Mexican Creeping Zinnias thrive best in full sun but can also grow on warm sites in half shade.



B400

## Sweet Scabious

*Scabiosa atropurpurea*

The Mourning Flower or Sweet Scabious is a valued cut flower, loved by bees. The attractive mixture of colours in purple, pink and white prefers a soil that is not too poor in nutrients and in the sun or half shade. For cutting the flower heads should be half open and show good colour. Ideal for cut flower growers.



B615

## Sweet William catchfly

*Silene armeria*

Sown in large drifts, this strongly scented summer flower is stunning - a sea of glowing purple flowers on nearly leafless stems. The nectar inside the long tube-like flowers is accessible to many butterflies. Flowers from June to August and if cut back, until October.







B414

## Aztec Marigold

*Tagetes erecta*

Attractive, tall growing *Tagetes* with strong leaves. The upright Aztec Marigold has magnificent bright blossoms varying in colour from yellow to red and flowers continuously until far into autumn. It thrives in all good garden soils and needs hardly any care. Ideal for cut flower growers.



B415

## Signet Marigold

*Tagetes tenuifolia*

Small flowered *Tagetes* with bright orange coloured flowers and aromatic smell. It flowers continuously from June to October in sunny or half shaded positions. *Tagetes* are most effective planted in groups. Best raised in a pot and planted outside in May spaced 40 x 40 cm aprt.



B415A

## Signet Marigold, mixed colours

*Tagetes tenuifolia*

Small flowered *tagetes* with a rich range of colours from lemon yellow through orange and red-brown in various combinations and aromas. They flower continuously from June till October in sunny and half shaded sites. *Tagetes* are most effective planted in groups. Best raised in a pot and planted outside in May spaced 40 x 40 cm aprt.



B571

## Feverfew

*Tanacetum parthenium*

Attractive, old medicinal and cottage garden plant with numerous, small white flowers with a yellow centre, similar to chamomile. The firm stems branch freely and keep well in a vase. Feverfew is actually a perennial and over winters in mild areas. Ideal for cut flower growers.



B415B

## Mexican Sunflower

*Tithonia rotundifolia*

Large decorative, ornamental plant with great visibility. The daisy-shaped orange-red flowers continue flowering well into the autumn. They need a sunny place and humus-rich soil containing clay.



B636

## Blue Lace Flower

b-d EHZ

*Trachymene coerulea*

An uncomplicated perpetual flowering plant with sky blue flowers with a touch of violet. The delicately scent flower heads are made up of many single flowers with red stamens. The leaves are like finely divided filigree. Excellent insect pasture which attracts many hover flies and other insects such as bees and butterflies. Long lasting cut flower. Ideal for cut flower growers.



B417

## Nasturtium, trailing

*Tropaeolum majus*

Trailing mix with of single flowered plants in a colourful range of yellow, orange and red tones. Undemanding as regards soil and site and even grows in north-facing situations. Flowers and leaves are edible and have a cress-like flavour. Better germination is achieved by pre-cooling the moistened seed for five days at 5 °C.



B418

## Nasturtium, dwarf

*Tropaeolum majus*

A non-trailing mixture with single flowers and a beautiful range of colours in bright yellow, orange and red tones. Ideal for tubs and window boxes. The leaves and flowers are edible and have a cress-like taste. Improved germination is achieved by pre-cooling the moist seeds for 5 days at 5 °C.



B469

## Parachute Daisy

*Ursinia calendulifolia*

Ornamental summer flower with bright yellow and orange flowers. After flowering the seeds become a myriad of tiny parasols - almost like a new flowering, white with coloured starlets. Makes a good edging plant along pathways and fences but also in a window box.







B419

**Valerian**

*Valeriana officinalis*

Well known medicinal herb and preparation plant which can grow up to 1.5 m. The herb requires a sunny position and a soil rich in nutrients. Valerian is particularly decorative in a summer flower border. The scented flowers attract numerous insects.



New

B663

**Purple mullein**

*Verbascum phoeniceum*

High-growing perennial with lush flowers on long stalks in shades of purple, pale pink, deep pink and white. Purple mullein provides plenty of pollen for pollinators. Recommended for planting in natural gardens. Simple, drought-loving perennial that produces its own seeds, self-sows and so spreads well. Ideal for cut flower growers.



B423

**Tall Verbena**

*Verbena bonariensis*

A sea of lilac-blue parasols that seem to float upon high stems. Recommended for wild gardens since they will be visited by many butterflies and moths such as the Hummingbird Hawkmoth. The seeds take a long time to germinate, we recommend pre-cooling for at least 7 days at 5 °C. Ideal for cut flower growers.



B618

**Horned Pansy, yellow**

*Viola cornuta*

The golden yellow Horned Pansy thrives in loose, porous soil and is easily grown in containers. It flowers in the first year from June to October and can be planted in September to flower in March. The flowers are edible and are pretty in summer salads.



B422

**Wild Pansy**

*Viola tricolor*

*Viola tricolor*, the small flowered, Wild Pansy or Heartsease likes sandy loam, nutrient-rich garden soils and grows in full sun or half-shade. Violets are grown for autumn planting and then flower the following spring. The flowers are edible and make striking salad garnish.



B460

**Mexican Zinnia**

*Zinnia angustifolia*

Mexican Zinnia, free-flowering in yellow and brown tones. Uncomplicated summer flower which even flowers in bad weather. The more frequently it is cut the more flowers it will develop. It needs a lot of light and warmth to germinate and grow. Highly suitable for planting in tubs.



B463

**Zinnia 'Carroussel'**

b-d EHZ

*Zinnia elegans*

Beautiful, free flowering, long-lasting cut flower, loved by butterflies. This Zinnia has large, single flowers in a variety of red, orange, violet and yellow tones. Should not be sown too early. Light and warmth is needed to germinate and grow. Ideal for cut flower growers.



B630

**Zinnia 'Sommer in Orange'**

S. Lange

*Zinnia elegans*

Pretty, small flowered zinnia (flower diameter around 6 cm) in brilliant yellow, orange, violet and red shades. This variety is particularly robust, wind resistant and free flowering. If the first flowers are removed even more branching is encouraged. Zinnias need a lot of warmth and light to germinate and grow. Ideal for cut flower growers.



# Ornamental grass



B629

## Switchgrass 'Fontaine'

*Panicum virgatum*

Attractive ornamental grass whose seed heads open up in a fountain-like form. Short and fast growing. The continually developing ears change colour from green to red. Mature seed heads should be removed to allow new ones to develop. Lasts very well in the vase. Ideal for cut flower growers.



demeter

# Summer flower mixtures



B640

## Bauerngarten (Cottage garden mix)

This vigorous mix contains many colourful cottage garden flower classics: corncockle (white and purple), coreopsis, annual chrysanthemum, cosmos, cornflower and dill. Provides nectar and pollen for many insects. Regular cutting for flower arrangements encourages more flowers. Note: All parts of the corncockle plant are poisonous.



demeter



B566

## Sommerpracht (Summer Splendour)

This jolly, colourful flower mixture of long-lasting flowers, consists of mainly low-growing annuals. The seeds should be sown thinly. The mixture includes: Clarkia, Californian Poppy, Godetia, Dwarf Convolvulus, Toadflax, Love-in-the-Mist.



demeter



B609

## Blühender Balkon (Blooming balcony)

Delicate flower mixture for window boxes in white, violet, pink and yellow tones. Consisting of Iberis umbellata, Tagetes tenuifolia, Zinnia augustifolia and Gilia tricolor. Extended flowering period from beginning of June to end of September with the different flowering times overlapping. One portion is sufficient for 3 running metres of window box.



B570

## Essbare Blüten (Edible flowers)

Colourful, annual mixture which includes alen-dula, Borage, Cornflower and Edible Chrysanthemum is also attractive to insects. They are easily grown in tubs on the patio or balcony. Regular harvesting encourages further flowering. Only available in a bulk packet.



demeter



D490

## Blühstreifenmischung (Insect buffet)

An annual, inexpensive mix for flowering strips with plants to attract and specially designed with the market gardener in mind. Contains: Buckwheat, phazelielie, sunflower, borage, lupin, Egyptian Clover, Persian clover, summer vetch, serradella, motherwort, dill, Mauritanian mallow. Subject to possible changes. A mixture without any Cruciferae. Quick growing varieties that suppresses weeds. Sowing depth: 3 cm.



demeter

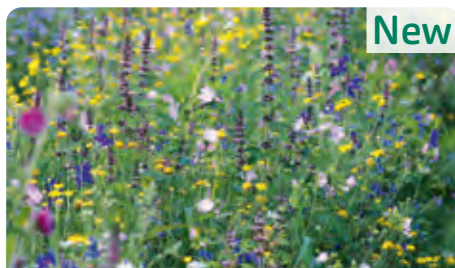




B568

### Bienenweide (Bee pasture)

This mixture composed of herbs, flowering and scented plants provides many insect species with a food source. Ideal for small free areas and flower islands in the garden, for sunny and half-shaded areas. This annual flowering mix contains: buckwheat, Cornflower, Calendula, Borage, Dill and Phacelia.



New

B648

### Florida

The lush and colourful Florida flower mix is a must-have for any natural garden. The unique thing about this mix is that it produces nectar and pollen for wild bees throughout the entire vegetation period and provides a habitat for a wide variety of species including butterflies, beetles and other insects. When planted in the right location, some of the flowers in this mix are perennial.



B623

### Nützlingsparadies (Beneficial Insect's Paradise)

A rich and colourful mixture of annual flowers that encourage beneficial insects. Attracts parasitic wasps, hover flies, lacewings, gall midges. Contains: Norage, Dill, Coriander, Fennel, Corncockle, Calendula, Cornflower, Poppy, Cress, Buckwheat, Vetch, Crimson Clover, Rye Grass, Red Clover, White Clover, Bishop's Weed, Dragon's Head, Tagetes.



## Wild flower mixtures

The wild flowers are native varieties which have been grown according to Demeter and Bio-Suisse production standards (which accord with the EU Organic Regulation). The mixtures can either be sown on their own or used for undersowing. When sown on their own the soil should be dug over, raked to a fine tilth and sown broadcast. The seed should be firmed into place (for example using a board), but not covered. The seed comes combined with rock dust so as to make sowing easier. The seed bed should not be allowed to dry out. Wild flower mixtures are only available as a pack. A full variety listing is given on the packet.

**Cultivation note:** The mixtures are perennial and many wild plants are slow to germinate, which allows local weeds to develop. Take care that soil does not dry out during germination phase. The plants should be lightly mown in the first year. In the second and third year the sown mix should then reveal itself in all its glory.



B601

### Trockenwiesenkräuter (Wild flowers for dry locations)

Perennial wild flower mixture which includes many different wild Swiss species for the odd corners of the garden. The plants should be cut twice a year (in June/July and if necessary in September/October). The mixture needs 2-3 years to fully establish itself. Only available in portion size.



B602

### Wildblumenmischung für schattige Standorte (Wild flowers for shady locations)

Perennial wild flower mixture which includes many different wild Swiss species for the odd corners of the garden. The mixture needs 2-3 years to fully establish itself by which time it should be weed-free. Only available in portion size.



B603

### Wildblumenmischung für Schmetterlinge (Wild flowers for butterflies)

Perennial wild flower mixture which includes many different wild Swiss species for the odd corners of the garden. The plants should be cut twice a year (in June/July and if necessary in September/October). The mixture needs 2-3 years to fully establish itself. Only available in portion size.



## Varieties for sustainable cut flower cultivation

**B**right, colourful bouquets for the weekly market, diverse flower fields for self-harvesting that have more to offer than just gladioli and sunflowers or durable ornaments for the farm shop - in the cut flower marketing sector, there is increasing interest in sustainably and fairly produced flowers from organic cultivation. On the following pages you will find a diverse assortment of selected varieties that meet criteria such as optimum growth height, easy-to-harvest firm or long stems, long vase life or suitability for drying. We are constantly expanding our assortment and are placing a stronger focus on flower species that can withstand climate change or are also suitable for cultivation in Central Europe due to changing climatic conditions. Please contact us if you are thinking about integrating cut flower cultivation on your farm or in solidarity-based farming. You are welcome to contact us if you have any questions about our product range.

Specific attributes and variety descriptions can be found on the previous pages.



**New**

**Yarrow 'Rosella'**  
*Achillea millefolium*

B650

Page 100



**Floss flower**  
*Ageratum houstonianum*

B466

Page 100



**Bishop's weed**  
*Ammi visnaga*

B468

Page 101



**Snapdragon, mixed colours**  
*Antirrhinum majus*

B119

Page 101



**New**

**Columbine**  
*Aquilegia vulgaris*

B662

Page 101



**China aster, single-flowered**  
*Callistephus chinensis*

B135

Page 102



**China Aster 'Prinova'**  
*Callistephus chinensis*

B606

Page 102



**China Aster 'Biedermeier'**  
*Callistephus chinensis*

B607

Page 102





**China Aster,  
Tiger Paw Aster**  
*Callistephus chinensis*

B626 Page 102



**Canterbury Bells**  
*Campanula medium*

B140 Page 102



**Safflower**  
*Carthamus tinctorius*

B589 Page 103



**Tricoloured  
Chrysanthemum**  
*Chrysanthemum carinatum*

B164A Page 103



**Cosmos,  
mixed colours**  
*Cosmos bipinnatus*

B190 Page 103



**Cosmos, white**  
*Cosmos bipinnatus*

B193 Page 103



**Larkspur**  
*Delphinium ajacis*

B200 Page 104



**Sweet William,  
mixed colours**  
*Dianthus barbatus*

B210 Page 104



**Sweet William 'Chris'**  
*Dianthus barbatus*

B643 Page 104



**Godetia**  
*Godetia grandiflora*

B265 Page 105



**Annual Baby's Breath**  
*Gypsophila elegans*

B270 Page 105



New

**Baby's-breath 'Elsa'**  
*Gypsophila paniculata*

B656 Page 105



**Sunflower mix  
'La Torre'**  
*Helianthus annuus*

B275 Page 105



**Sunflower 'Tamino'**  
*Helianthus annuus*

B641 Page 105



**Sunflower 'Hella'**  
*Helianthus annuus*

B276 Page 106



**Sunflower 'Sinja'**  
*Helianthus annuus*

B642 Page 106



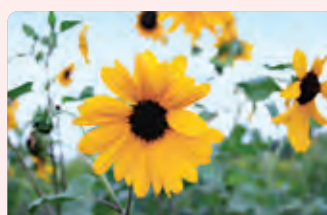
**Sunflower  
'Velvet Queen'**  
*Helianthus annuus*

B277 Page 106



**Sunflower  
'Valentin'**  
*Helianthus annuus*

B624 Page 106



**Sunflower 'Petita'**  
*Helianthus debilis*

B278 Page 106



**Strawflower, tall**  
*Helichrysum bracteatum*  
'Monstrosum'

B280 Page 106





**Annual Mallow**  
Lavatera trimestris

B315 Page 107



**Mallow Wort, purple**  
Malope trifida

B343 Page 108



**Love-in-a-Mist**  
Nigella damascena

B350 Page 108



**Love-in-a-Mist 'African Bride'**  
Nigella papillosa

B351 Page 108



**Black-eyed Susan**  
Rudbeckia hirta

B395 Page 109



**Black-eyed Susan 'Herbstwald'**  
Rudbeckia hirta

B396 Page 109



**Sweet Scabious**  
Scabiosa atropurpurea

B400 Page 109



**Aztec Marigold**  
Tagetes erecta

B414 Page 110



**Feverfew**  
Tanacetum parthenium

B571 Page 110



**Blue Lace Flower**  
Trachymene coerulea

B636 Page 110



New

**Purple mullein**  
Verbascum phoeniceum

B663 Page 111



**Tall Verbena**  
Verbena bonariensis

B423 Page 111



**Zinnia 'Carroussel'**  
Zinnia elegans

B463 Page 111



**Zinnia 'Sommer in Orange'**  
Zinnia elegans

B630 Page 111



**Switchgrass 'Fontaine'**  
Panicum virgatum

B629 Page 112



New

**Globe artichoke 'Green Globe'**  
Cynara cardunculus

G712 Page 72



# The seed propagators of the Initiative Group

---



Meeting of the Seed Initiative Group in summer 2024

On the following pages we present the farms of the Initiative Group whose seeds are distributed by the Bingenheimer Saatgut AG. The Initiative Group currently includes more than 80 farms that propagate biodynamic and organic seeds. Its members meet twice a year to discuss experiences in seed multiplication and cooperation matters. Most propagators have subscribed to shares in the Bingenheimer Saatgut AG, thus expressing their commitment to the company.

Bingenheimer Saatgut AG understands itself as a service provider for the joint idea of the Initiative Group and the Kultursaat e. V. association. Their participants want to provide a wide range of organic seeds and promote the cultivation and distribution of biodynamic varieties. In the section of the catalogue that talks about the different varieties offered, you will find the abbreviation of the seed producers for each variety. On the following pages, these abbreviations are accompanied by the full name and address of the seed propagators.

Gardeners who are interested in joining the Initiative Group, please contact:

[einkauf@bingenheimersaatgut.de](mailto:einkauf@bingenheimersaatgut.de)

**ABU Demeter**

Anton Butz, Obere Hauptstrasse 60, AT 2291 Lassee.

**APH Demeter**

Gärtnerei Arpshof, Till Paulick, Am Schulberg 6, 21279 Dierstorf-Wenzendorf.

**AUE Bioland**

Auenhof Niederlützschera, Oliver Leipacher, Mügelner Straße 101, 04749 Ostrau.

**AUG EU-Bio**

Augustin Deceans, Earl la Briseterie, FR 58410 ENTRAINS SUR NOHAIN.

**BGH Demeter**

Gärtnerei der Lebensgemeinschaft Bingenheim, Schloßstr. 9, 61209 Echzell.

**BRU Bioland**

Armin Brutscher, Steingrubleweg 12, 79108 Freiburg.

**CBR Demeter**

Christhild Brauch, Gut Mönchhof 7, 37290 Meißen.

**COL Demeter**

Rémi Colombet, Quartier Maltras, FR 26120 Chabeuil.

**DF Demeter**

Domäne Fredeburg, Arne von Schulz, Domänenweg 1, 23909 Fredeburg.

**DHC Demeter**

Christoph Matthes produces seed and undertakes breeding on fields at Dottenfelderhof (DH).

**DHS EU-Bio**

Dorfgemeinschaft Hohenroth, SOS Kinderdorf, 97737 Gemünden am Main.

**DLB Demeter**

Gärtnerei der Dorfgemeinschaft Lautenbach, Robert Weber, 88634 Herdwangen-Schönach.

**DT Demeter**

Dorfgemeinschaft Tennental, Gärtnerei Martinshof, Alexander Thierfelder, 75392 Deckenpfronn.

**DZK EU-Bio**

De Zonnekouter, Arne Vastershaeghe, Vossenholstraat 9, BE 9870, Zulte.

**EKK Demeter**

Ekkharthof-Gärtnerei, CH-8574 Lengwil.

**ERW Demeter**

Maatschap Westers Bio-Akkerbouw, Dijksterweg 12, NL 9978 TB Hornhuizen.

**EYS Demeter**

Gärtnerei von Woedtke GbR, Stefan Eysermans, Burgweg 5, 71711 Murr.

**FJO Demeter**

Oldendorfer Saatzeit, Florian Jordan, Oldendorfer Landstraße 10, 27729 Holste.

**FLC EU-Bio**

Fleur Couleur, Lies Couckuyt, Hekstraat, BE 9850 Landegem

**FÖR Naturland**

Christoph Förster Gut Marienborn 63654 Büdingen/Eckartshausen

**FRE Demeter**

Elia Betrame, Azienda agricola „Sol Ribaldo“. IT 40042 Lizzano.

**GAT Demeter**

Gärtnerei Apfeltraum, Annette Glaser and Boris Laufer, 15374 Müncheberg.

**GBF Demeter**

Gärtnerhof Grüner Berg, Familie Fischer, Pfarrgasse 3, 06268 Langeneichstädt.

**GKR Demeter**

Gärtnerei Kronacker, 27729 Wallhöfen.

**GM Demeter**

Gärtnerei Marlin GbR, Robert Hahn-Godeffroy and Judith Taschenmacher, Marlin 9, 29496 Waddeweitz-Marlin.

**GOL EU-Bio**

Gärtnerhof Oldendorf, Oldendorfer Landstraße 24, 27729 Holste.

**GR Demeter**

Betriebsgemeinschaft Gärtnerei Röllingsen, Am Eichkamp 3, 59494 Soest.

**HDI Demeter**

Hof Dinkelberg GbR, Markus Feig and Markus Hurter, Rebacker 2, 79650 Schopfheim.

**HE Bioland**

Familie Heberlein, Gnadenthal 19, 65597 Hünfelden.

**HEC Bioland**

Bioland-Gärtnerei Hecker, Elisabeth Baierl, Estinger Str. 14, 82140 Olching.

**HEP Bioland**

Heiko Pohl, Waldstr. 13b, 86456 Gablingen.

**HGO Demeter**

Hofgut Oberfeld.

**HOE Demeter**

Gärtnerei der Lebensgemeinschaft Höhenberg, Landkreis Landshut.

**HÖR Demeter**

Joel Siegel, Naturgut Hörnle KG, Horner 3, 79227 Mengen.

**HTA Bioland**

Bioland-Gärtnerei Dalwastengarten, Zum Heuland 14, 29690 Suderbruch, Hans Tappe and Dörte Lorenzen.

**HUS Demeter**

Maatschap Nieuw Bonaventura, Mieke Leen Jan and Niels Reedijk, Boendersweg 38, NL 3295 LB 's-Gravendeel.

**JAK Bioland**

Jürgen Sack, Freiherr-von-Zobel-Str. 20, 97922 Lauda-Königshofen.

**JFE Demeter**

Johanna Fellner, Bredenbock 34, Hitzacker-Harlingen, Einzelunternehmen

**JOJ Demeter**

Gaas, Jos Jeuken and Ellen Krul, Elandweg 46, NL 8255 RK Swifterbant.

**KBH Demeter**

Krebsbachhof, Peter Heuner, Rodenhäuserstr. 12, 35102 Lohra.

**KEL Demeter**

Wolfgang Keller, Am Heimbacher Pfad 17, 65307 Bad Schwalbach.

**KHS Demeter**

Klosterhof Sitzenkirch 79400 Kandern, Oliver Christ.

**KIF Demeter**

Peter Kiefer, An der Schelmenmähd 1, 88430 Rot an der Rot.

**LSA Demeter**

Gärtnerei der Lebensgemeinschaft Sassen, Bernd Schmidt, 36110 Schlitz-Sassen.

**MAB Demeter**

Maria Bienert, Püchenauer Str. 4, 04425 Taucha.

**MAG Demeter**

Poliana Farm, Martin Ganev, Blvd. Patriarh Evtimij No 26, BG 1142 Sofia.

**MAL Demeter**

Hofgut Kreuma, Malte Bauer, Kreumaer Dorfstr. 29, 04519 Rackwitz Ortsteil Kreuma.

**MDÖ Demeter**

Martin Dörr, Herbertshausen 3, 74585 Rot am See.

**MF Demeter**

Matthias Funk, Fischerstr. 8, 86698 Oberndorf.

**MH Demeter**

Martin Hänsel, Püchenauer Str. 3, 04425 Taucha.



**MHI Demeter**

gutSaat UG, Michael Hiss, Luisenstraße 7, 79356 Eichstetten.

**MHO Bioland**

Gärtnerei Holzmann, Michael Holzmann, Letten 1, 83670 Bad Heilbrunn.

**MÖH Demeter**

Gut Mönchhof, Catherine and Jens Müller Cuen-det, Gut Mönchhof 2, 37290 Meißner.

**MRE Demeter**

LohmannsHof Gärtnerei, Inh. Max Rehberg, Kampstr. 12, 27313 Westen.

**MSH Demeter**

Moritz Schäfer, Im Schwalmgrund 34, 36318 Schwalmthal.

**MTB EU-Bio**

Michel Thibaud, GAEC des Couriols, Les jardins, FR 26120 Montmeyran.

**MW Demeter**

Gärtnerei Medewege, Rainer Holst, Hauptstr. 11, 19055 Schwerin.

**NGS Naturland**

Gärtnerei E. Schönege, Meilendorf 20, 85405 Nandlstadt.

**NHO Demeter**

Neuer Hof, Christoph Bochröder, Stockheimer Landstr. 171, 52351 Düren.

**OGH Demeter**

Kulturpflanzenentwicklung Obergrashof e.V. 85221 Dachau.

**OTT Naturland**

Landwirtschaft Ott Bernhard, Bergstr. 25, 86756 Reimlingen.

**PAN EU-Bio**

Gartneriet Spiren, Per Andersen, Agersø Sundvej 3, DK 4230 Skælskør.

**PAV Demeter**

Kräuter- und Samenbaubetrieb in Querciola IT, Bologna.

**PEN EU-Bio**

Stefan Penov, Vassil Kolarov 103, BG 8300 Sredez.

**PGI Demeter**

Peggy Giertz, Biozüchtergarten, ökologische Gemüse- & Blumenzüchtung, Samenbau, See-straße 1b, 16775 Altglobsow.

**PLW Demeter**

Gärtnerei Piluweri, Am Stockacker, 79379 Müllheim-Hügelheim.

**QBT Demeter**

Gärtnerei Querbeet, Jannis Zentler, Balingen Straße 15, 79356 Eichstetten.

**REY Demeter**

Reyerhof, Unteraicher Straße 8, 70567 Stuttgart-Möhringen.

**RGH Demeter**

Hofgut Rengoldshausen, Johannes Günther, Rengoldshausen Str. 31, 88662 Überlingen.

**RGP Demeter**

De Beersche Hoeve, Baesterdijk 5 NL 5091 RA Oostelbeers.

**RJS Bioland**

Gärtnerei Grünerlei, Johannes Schlosser, Riegelhof 7, 73489 Jagstzell.

**RMY EU-Bio**

GAEC des Fugiers, Marie Pascale et Rémy REY, 115 montée des Fugiers, FR 26150 Romeyer.

**ROS Demeter**

Rose Saatzeit, Im Gestrüdig 9, 99092 Erfurt.

**RVP Demeter**

Biokwekerij van Paassen, Bovenmolenweg 6, NL 2641PW Oude Leede

**SEK Demeter**

Sekem Farm, 1 Belbes Desert Road, ET POB 2834 El Horreya Heliopolis, Kairo.

**SOL Demeter**

Sonja Lange, Am Rasen 21, 37318 Lindewerra.

**SVO Demeter**

Walsegarten, Sebastian Vornhecke, Dorfstrasse 5, 37318 Dietzenrode/Vatterode.

**SWE Demeter**

Biologischer Gartenbau Wedemeyer, Silke Wedemeyer, Auf dem Placke 14, 37176 Sudershausen.

**SZB Bioland**

Michael Stolzenberger, Balbacherstr. 3, 97244 Bütthard.

**TOS Demeter**

Tom Saat, Mts Saat van den Berg, Kemphaanpad 14, NL 1358 AC Almere.

**TRO Bioland**

Rose-GbR-Kühren, Tilo Rose, Dorfstr. 33b, 06385 Aken/OT Kühren.

**TST Demeter**

Timann Striffler, 97993 Creglingen.

**UB Demeter**

Oldendorfer Saatzeit, Ulrike Behrendt and Florian Jordan, Oldendorfer Landstraße 14, 27729 Holste.

**UKI Demeter**

Ute Kirchgässer, Kronstr. 2, 61209 Echzell.

**WAH Demeter**

Warmonderhofstede, Wisentweg 16, 8251PC Dronten. Ackerbaulicher Betriebsteil des Warmonder Hofes.

**WAT Demeter**

Warmonderhofstede, Wisentweg 16, 8251PC Dronten

**WB Demeter**

Azienda agricola "La Torre", Wim Brus, IT 40040 Querciola, Bologna.

**WDA Naturland**

Werner Danzeisen, Bahlinger Str. 18, 79356 Eichstetten.

**WGA Demeter**

Gärtnerhof Wendengarten, Lutz Flüger, Am Dorfbrunnen 4, 29378 Wittingen OT Zasenbeck.

**WH Demeter**

Waldhof, Thomas Mauer, Nussallee 3, 34131 Kassel.

**WIT Naturland**

Gärtnerei Witt, Über der Elz, 79312 Emmendingen.

**WOB Naturland**

Wolfgang Beck, Untere Dorfstraße 2, 86655 Harburg, Ortsteil Großsorheim.



Blooming radish

## Seed companies



### AIL Bio-Cohérence

GIE L'Ail Drômois, Z.A. de Brunelle, FR 26400 Eurre.



### BOL Demeter

De Bolster, Oude Oenerweg 13, NL 8161 PL Epe.



### CAM EU-Bio

Camena Samen, Copenbrügger Landstraße 58, 31867 Lauenau.



### CB Demeter

Carel Bouma, Alikruikweg 15, NL 8256 RK Bidinghuizen.



### CUL Demeter

Culinaris, Brauweg 55, Göttingen.



### GEM EU-Bio

Germain's Seed Technology B.V. Dinxperloesstraatweg 122, NL 7122 JS Alten.



### GSO EU-Bio

Gartensoja, Fabian van Beesten, Dorfstr 43, 79232 March.



### NMG Naturland

Marktgesellschaft der Naturland Bauern AG, Eichethof 4, 85411 Hohenkammer.



### PHS EU-Bio

Pharmasaat, Arznei- und Gewürzpflanzen Saat-zucht GmbH, Straße am Westbahnhof, 06556 Artern.



### PN EU-Bio

Pascal Naudin, Essem'Bio SARL, Bois de Gajan, FR 32700 Lectoure.



### RS Demeter

ReinSaat, Reinhild Frech-Emmelmann, Am Hornerwald 69, AT 3572 St. Leonhard.



### SR Demeter

Sativa Rheinau, Klosterplatz, CH 8462 Rheinau.



### SUE EU-Bio

Suet GmbH, Sudetenlandstr. 26, 37269 Eschwege.



### TIM EU-Bio

Ecobulbs, Annelies Timmermann, Oosterstraat 21; NL 1654 JK Bennisbroek.



### TOP EU-Bio

TOP Onions b.v., Baarlandsezandweg 5, NL 4431 NJ 's-Gravenpolder.





# Bingenheimer Saatgut AG –

## Part of a vibrant network

Where does organic start? Easy: It starts with the breeding of varieties and the propagation of seeds! More and more farmers, gardeners and consumers share with us the idea of providing a healthy diversity of tasty, digestible and adapted varieties for organic cultivation by preserving proven and developing new open-pollinated varieties. They are the reason why we can now offer over 500 open-pollinated varieties, of which more than 100 are new biodynamic and organic varieties - without using hybrid breeding, patents or genetic engineering. If you want to find out how this commitment started and how our partnership network has developed, stay tuned and read on.



Meeting of the Seed Initiative Group in summer 2024

### Looking at the origins as a guideline for the future

The goals and ideals that direct our daily work are based on a simple yet fundamental realisation: In order to enable independent organic farming on a long term basis, open-pollinated vegetable varieties must be preserved, further developed and organically propagated, whilst making the seeds of these varieties available to all interested parties. The basis of this realisation was born about 35 years ago from the fact that hardly any organic seed was available for the cultivation of organic vegetables. In addition, the triumphant of hybrid varieties was accompanied by a dramatic decline in open-pollinated varieties. This led a group of open-minded, committed Demeter gardeners to join together to form the "Initiativkreis für Gemüsesaatgut aus biologisch-dynamischem Anbau" (Initiative for vegetable seeds from biodynamic cultivation) and to pursue the cultivation of open-pollinated varieties. Initially, the focus was on an intensive exchange of experiences as well as the collection of knowledge regarding the propagation of vegetable seeds in the context of organic agriculture.

Seeds are far more than just a means of production as it forms the vivid starting point of every diet.

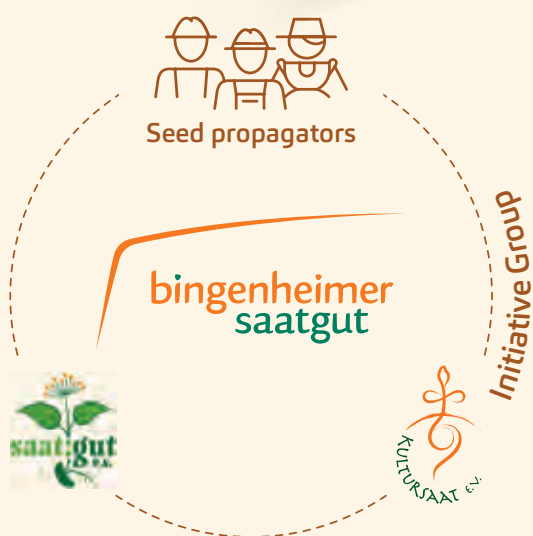
### A public limited company (PLC) as a partnership-based enterprise

The first seed harvests were simply exchanged among each other. But after only a few years, a central place was needed where seeds could be tested, processed and distributed. At first, these tasks could be carried out by the workshops of the Lebensgemeinschaft Bingenheim e. V. However, 14 years later, in 2001, the work involved in all aspects of the seed had grown to a point where the establishment of an independent company was required: the Bingenheimer Saatgut AG was born. By choosing the public limited company as the corporate form, the impulses of the past could be further developed and the funds necessary for investments could be complemented by a larger circle of like-minded partners.

In addition to us and our seed multipliers, the breeders of the breeding associations Kultursaat and Saat:gut also belong to the Initiative Group (see diagram). The close relationship with all parties involved continues to characterise the self-image of the Bingenheimer Saatgut AG.



Team of Bingenheimer Saatgut AG September 2023



The Bingenheimer Saatgut AG as the coordinating centre of the network.

The exchange within our network as well as the respectful interaction among all economic partners is the key prerequisite for the success of organic seed production. The meetings of the Initiative Group, which take place twice a year, provide a space for joint training, offer a platform for in-depth discussions and create a stable basis for cooperation based on trust. This is intended to be a clear alternative to the models commonly used in the seed industry, because usually the corporations dictate the conditions and by relocating seed production to countries with climatic advantages and low wages, the alienation between gardeners and seed manufacturers grows.

#### The principles underpinning our work

The founding principles of the Bingenheimer Saatgut AG are still continuing to guide our work. In all corporate divisions, respect for the dignity of people, animals and plants form the basis for responsible and respectful interaction, both with each other and with our environment. In addition to our main tasks, the processing of seed and the distribution of open-pollinated varieties, our efforts are also aimed primarily at the conservation and promotion of varietal diversity for organic farming. Furthermore, we want to contribute to the cultural task of society to promote seed propagation. All our efforts have at their heart the desire to develop alternative social economies between all parties involved in

the production and consumption process. We consider it as one of our tasks to inform our customers in a fair manner and to act as an intermediary to show all those involved in the value chain the possibilities and limitations of breeding and cultivating open-pollinated organic varieties.

Our guiding principles are also reflected in the ownership structure of the public limited company: Our registered shares are only issued to buyers who are committed to the objectives of the Bingenheimer Saatgut AG. The shareholders include the Software AG Foundation, the Lebensgemeinschaft Bingenheim, seed propagators and customers as well as other institutions with the same aspirations.

#### A non-profit association as the key to a contemporary alternative in plant breeding

But who actually owns these varieties? And who should they belong to? The current debate over patents on plants and animals illustrates the changing significance of cultivated plants: Whereas in the past, varieties were still regarded as important cultural assets, today they are mostly seen and treated as pure economic goods. Seeds, however, are far more than just a means of production such as diesel, boxes, fleece, etc. As it forms the vivid starting point of every diet, we are convinced that there should be no private ownership of varieties or DNA sequences. To represent this belief, the non-profit association Kultursaat was founded in 1994 from the midst of the Initiative Group. The association is responsible for biodynamic variety development, variety conservation, breeding research, method development, public relations and breeding financing.



## Retail selection: Biodynamic Seed for hobby-gardeners

- Popular assortment of seeds selected for the hobby-gardener.
- Descriptions and details are given in English, Danish and Dutch.  
Clear price brackets shown both on the packets and on the display stand.
- Special seed packets displaying a highly descriptive picture of the plant as well as growing instructions. Distributed in units of 5 seed packets of each variety.
- New tasty and disease-resistant varieties for organic cultivation, and traditional ones as well. Over 90 different vegetables, flowers and herbs.
- A nice wooden display unit with 42 or with 96 hooks. These are made by people with disabilities in the workshops of the Bingenheim Community. Also available is a small sturdy display strip or a table display for 7-12 seed packets, suitable as a secondary display or for the smaller shop.
- Our products may be procured from your wholesaler or directly from us.  
Prices and order form available on request:  
[haendlershop@bingenheimersaatgut.de](mailto:haendlershop@bingenheimersaatgut.de)



## Our catalogue is available in other languages

You can also receive this catalogue in German and Dutch. There is also a French translation of all the variety descriptions. The various language versions can be found on our website:

[www.bingenheimersaatgut.de/en/catalogue](http://www.bingenheimersaatgut.de/en/catalogue)

### Imprint

#### Editor:

Bingenheimer Saatgut AG; Sitz: Echzell,  
Amtsgericht Friedberg HRB 4963

**Coordination:** Lydia Eickhoff

**Set:** hgs 5 GmbH, Fürth

**Translation:** Bernard Jarman, Wiebke Boller,  
Elaine Balkenhol, Agrar-Übersetzer

**Pictures:** Christian Pochodzala; Debra Bardowicks;  
Dietmar Näser - Grüne Brücke; Michael Buß; Robin Elfes;  
Kultursaat e. V.

**Print:** Druckhaus Kaufmann, Lahr

Printed on recycled  
and Blue Angel awarded paper.

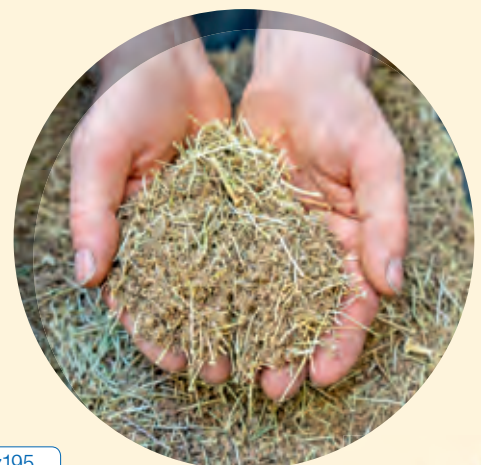
All rights reserved.



[www.blauer-engel.de/uz195](http://www.blauer-engel.de/uz195)

- resource-conserving and environmentally friendly manufacturing process
- low emission printing
- mainly from recovered paper

**QW9**







## Bingenheimer Saatgut AG

Organic Seeds 2025 | 2026

### You can reach us by phone:

+49 (0) 6035 1899-0

For our current phone hours, please visit our website or listen to our voicemail message.

Certificates, current availability of seeds:

[www.bingenheimersaatgut.de](http://www.bingenheimersaatgut.de)

Fax: +49 (0) 6035 1899-40  
E-Mail: [info@bingenheimersaatgut.de](mailto:info@bingenheimersaatgut.de)  
[bestellung@bingenheimersaatgut.de](mailto:bestellung@bingenheimersaatgut.de)



DE-ÖKO-007

